The United People of
Yamato Are the Uniters
Of Asia

Nippon Times

Through Unity and Determination to Anglo-Saxon
Surrender

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SPANISH JOURNALS HAIL PROCLAMATION FOR NEUTRAL POLICY

Newspapers Leave No Doubt of People's Resolve to Stay Out of War

TO RESIST PRESSURE

Nation Determined to Do Everything to Maintain Present Stand

Domei

LISBON, February 5.—All the Spanish newspapers came out this morning with editorials supporting the Government's policy of neutrality. The tone of the editorials left no doubt about the firm resolution of the people, according to a Madrid dispatch.

The Arriba made the following comment:

"Spain has kept away from the present great war. This bears testimony to the fact that Spain has been conscientiously and persistently working to maintain neutrality. The policy of neutrality has since 1939 been an absolute necessity for the political, economic, and cultural reconstruction of the country after the civil war.

The A B C put its sentiment in the following terms:

"The reaffirmation of its policy of strict neutrality by the Spanish Government serves as a demonstration of the strong power of the Spanish people for resisting foreign pressure put unjustly on their country. The Spanish people are desiring intensely to go on being neutral and are ready to do all they can in order to keep them in that state. Without doubt they will give an absolute and unquestioning support to the Government's neutrality policy.

Anti-Axis Awaits Developments

Domei

LISBON, February 4.—Quarters close to the British Government are watching developments in the situation brought about by the action of the Spanish Government in declaring to the world that it would maintain strict neutrality in the current war.

These quarters indicate that the British Government may apply more pressure on Spain if circumstances warrant such an action.

An AP dispatch from London quotes British officials in the following manner:

"We understand that the move of the American and British Governments to stop exports of petroleum to Spain prompted the German Government to promise publicly to the Spanish Government to supply Spain with fuel. Such are the circumstances surrounding the action of the Spanish Government in declaring that it would pursue a policy of strict neutrality in the war.

"At first the Spanish Government maintained that it was free to engage in diplomatic activities. However, it has now changed its attitude and is stressing the policy of strict neutrality.

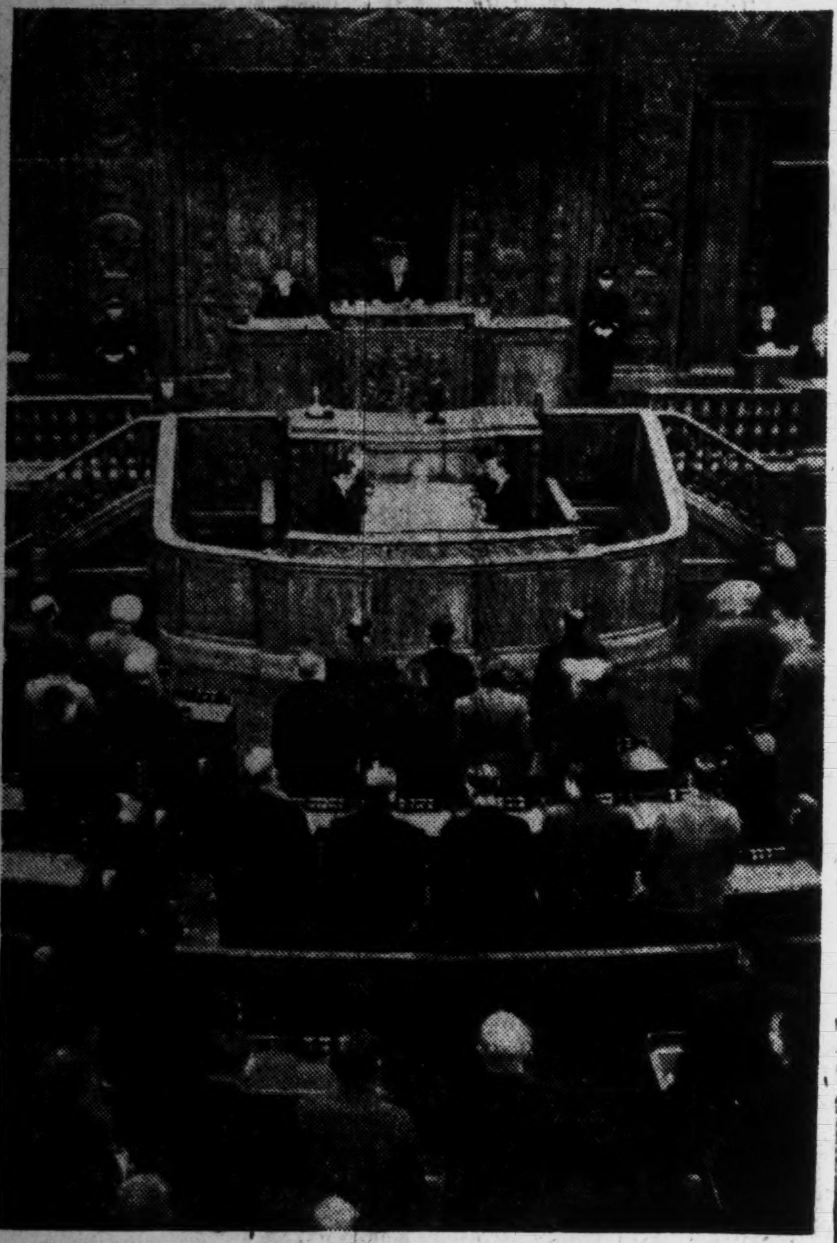
"It will be seen that there has been a gradual change in the attitude of Spain toward the war. The present action of the Spanish Government invites the thought that one may expect the Government to take steps regarding various pending questions which would satisfy the claims of both America and Britain.

"When all this is considered, it is hard to think that the present action of the Spanish Government will necessarily produce an unfavorable effect on the anti-Axis Powers. Depending upon the future progress of the situation there is a possibility that a situation of a grave nature may develop in the relations between America and Britain on the one hand, and Spain on the other.

Lieut.-Gen. Obata Dies

Lieutenant-General Toyonosuke Obata, retired, passed away at his home at Wakabayashi-cho, Setagaya-ku, at 3:40 p.m. on February 4. He was 72 years old. Tentative funeral rites were observed at 2 p.m. yesterday at his Tokyo home. The regular funeral services will be held in the Lieutenant-General's home town. Lieutenant-General Obata fought in the Russo-Japanese War. After filling various posts, he was promoted to Lieutenant-General in 1926.

A Nation United



The members of the Lower House, the representatives of the people of Japan, manifested their hearty support of the Government and their unflinching determination to win the war at all costs at the plenary session on Saturday. Shown above are the members of the House of Representatives approving the sure-victory resolution by a standing vote.

NEUTRALITY POLICY OF SPAIN EXPLAINED

Falangist Organ States Country Has No Special Reason For Entering War

Special

LISBON, February 5.—"Spain has remained neutral for domestic and foreign political reasons," the official organ of Spain Falangist Party, Arriba, declared today, according to a dispatch from Madrid.

From a domestic political standpoint, the paper stated, neutrality was necessary to liquidate the civil war lasting already for 150 years through national reconstruction. For this reason, the Spanish State needs peace and the Spanish Government decided on neutrality, it stated, emphasizing that Spain has no special reason for entering into the war.

"No serious and decisive incident has occurred which severely has injured our prestige of territorial liberty and freedom of decision," the paper stated.

It was pointed out that Spain's borders have been respected by all the warring parties.

The party organ stated that providing the situation does not change, Spain has no reason for revising her foreign policy and that for her part, she demands the "recognition of her ideological independence by the warring Powers," in order to maintain her neutrality unconditionally.

Portugal Hails Spanish Stand

Special

LISBON, February 5.—The Spanish Government's decision to maintain neutrality continued to be the chief topic discussed by the political circles in Portugal.

The Portuguese press today pointed out that the Spanish Government now made it definitely clear that it is determined to defend Spanish neutrality by all means and under all circumstances, no matter what pressure may be applied on it by certain Powers.

Referring to the recent editorial of the Falangist organ, Arriba, which once more defined Spain's attitude toward the belligerents, O Seculo stresses that Portugal is likewise determined to defend her neutrality under all circumstances.

O Seculo suggests that the Spanish viewpoint prevailed in the recent negotiations between Spain and the anti-Axis. While it was unable to report any details about the outcome of these negotiations, the paper expressed the hope that all the divergent opinions between the two parties concerned would be settled in a satisfactory manner.

ANTI-AXIS STARVES PEOPLE OF S. ITALY

U.S. and British Troops Called Locusts—Welfare of People Neglected

Special

LISBON, February 5.—The American and British troops in Southern Italy leave the impression of an army of locusts, states a British correspondent of the Economist, according to a London dispatch.

The journal stated that in Southern Italy, civilians were on the verge of starvation. The conditions of life in northern Italy under German occupation are better, it pointed out, adding that this was probably due to the fact that the anti-Axis authorities have done much less then they ought to have done for the welfare of the people.

The journal stated that perhaps the most important factor is the enormous purchasing power of the anti-Axis armies and the high standards of provisioning that are set especially for the American troops and the failure to impose any effective ban on spending by the masses or by individual soldiers.

The Economist stated that although the effect on the living standard of the civilian population due to the presence of a large number of highly paid American soldiers is perceptible in England, it is very much greater and in much more difficult circumstances in Southen Italy. It stated that the non-military phase of the anti-Axis invasion has been bungled.

The journal went on to point out that penitence and reform are needed at home and in the sphere of policy-making in Washington more than in London.

"The whole business is the greatest gift Goebbels ever received," the journal stated, adding that the purpose or necessity of criticism is to secure a change in policy. A new and larger impending invasion will not be assisted if the oppressed populations discover that all they get from their liberators is spoilation and dearth."

Borneo Service Corps Active

Domei

BANJERMASIN, February 4.—The new South Borneo Service Corps following its inauguration on February 1 has swung into its first task of cultivating barren land. This Service Corps, comprising of approximately 500 native and Japanese inhabitants, was formed under the supervision of the local Japanese Service Corps.

WASHINGTON FEARS VICIOUS INFLATION FOR CURRENT YEAR

Federal Statistician Reveals $126,000,000,000 of Money In Circulation

COMMODITY DEARTH ACUTE

20,000 Munitions Workers in Ohio Strike as Labor Strife Continues

Domei

LISBON, January 5.—Speaking before the Expenditure Committee of the House of Representatives on January 5, George Hass, Director of the Inquiry and Statistics Bureau of the United States Treasury Department, said that there was a grave danger of the most vicious sort of inflation starting in America, according to Washington reports.

He remarked: "It is computed that purchasing power of the American nation in 1944 will run into the tremendous amount of $126,000,000,000. Against this the amount of supplies available to meet the requirements of the people is only $90,000,000,000. This means that the excess purchasing power of the nation will reach $36,000,000,000. Here is the cause of the start of the most dreadful sort of inflation.

Labor Disputes Continue

Domei

LISBON, February 5.—Labor disputes persist in the United States in spite of the measures which have been adopted by the Washington Government to end them, according to a Washington dispatch.

More than 20,000 workers, mostly mechanics and metal workers, all employed at eight munitions factories, went on strike in Ohio on February 5. Their grievance was that the federal authorities concerned in labor had interferred with their work.

The National War Labor Board was prompt to demand that the strikers return to work at once. It left the men in no doubt that strong action would be taken if the order went unheeded.

PRODUCTION OF PIG IRON IS COMMENCED IN MALAI

First Plant Was Opened in December—Will Boost Industrial Setup

Special

SHONAN, February 5.—The manufacture of pig iron by the use of charcoal entered the fundamental stage of production in Malai with the opening of the first pig iron plant in December last year.

Iron ore is mined in nearby territory from a large ore vein containing high-grade ore. The charcoal required for operating the furnaces is made from mangrove trees which abound in this region, while there is an abundant supply of lime which is essential for the production of pig iron.

Meanwhile, pig iron plants at several other places in Malai are expected to start operations in the near future.

Together with pressing and rolling mills, which are already under operation, Malai's pig iron plants are expected to contribute greatly to the industrial development of not only Malai but all the areas in the Southern Regions.

Peers to Study 10 Bills

The House of Peers will sit in a plenary session at 10 a.m. today. Ten budget bills will be brought up for discussion. Following a report by the Chairman of the Budget Committee and a speech by Hiroshi Shimomura, Kenkyukai member of the Upper House, the bills are expected to be passed unanimously. The session will then adjourn. With all the deliberative duties to be completed today, the House of Peers is scheduled to go into a state of virtual recess on Tuesday.

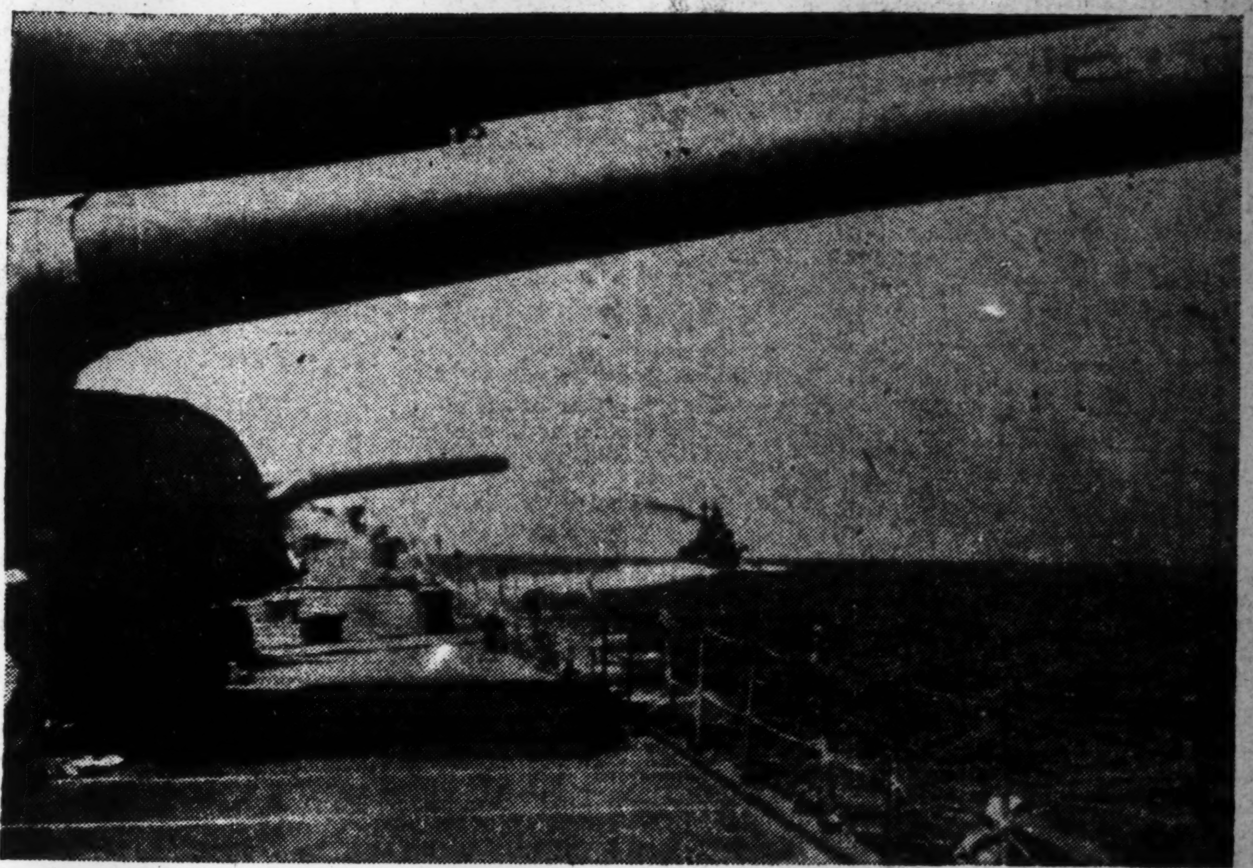
Explosion in England

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 5.—Six "tommies" were killed and as many seriously injured in an explosion at a railway station in northern England, it was announced by the British War Ministry, according to a London dispatch.

The explosion occurred during the reloading of munitions, the announcement adds. The cause of the explosion is under investigation.

Torpedo Flotilla On the Move



Noted for their daring, destructive operations on enemy warships, especially night attacks, the Torpedo Flotillas of the Imperial Navy have carved a glorious page in the annals of naval history by dint of the victories they have gained in the current war. Seen above is a Torpedo Flotilla cutting through the [redacted] somewhere in the South Pacific. (Passed by the Navy Ministry)

AUSTRALIANS FACE GRAVE FOOD CRISIS

Labor Shortage and Lack of Fertilizers Hampering Production Program

Domei

LISBON, February 5.—Australia is faced with a grave food crisis consequent upon an acute dearth of labor and fertilizer, it is disclosed in a Canberra dispatch dated today.

So acute is the shortage of labor that as many as 2,000 men have to be released monthly from military service and from munitions factories to help in farm work.

The dispatch follows:

"Labor shortage and the food question are the most serious problems confronting Australia today. Australia is burdened with the task of supplying the anti-Axis nations with foodstuffs in large quantities, but she is suffering from a labor shortage that is almost insurmountable. Every month as many as 2,000 men are released from military service as well as from munitions factories to help in farm work.

"The other headache is the scarcity of phosphate fertilizer. In the past, we imported it on Japanese bottoms from Nauru Island. With this source of supply cut off, we have turned to the Red Sea and also Chile, but the volume obtainable from these areas is utterly inadequate to fill the demand. Besides, the quality is very poor.

"Then, again, the recent mountain fires in Victoria and New South Wales have resulted in a further reduction in the already small output of daily products. In consequence, Australia is precluded from supplying England with butter, cheese, etc. in the scheduled quantities. Australia is unable to increase food supplies to Britain, no matter how desperate her pleas may be.

"Meat production, too, is rapidly on the decrease, as sheep and cattle have been killed in large numbers in the recent mountain fires."

IRAQI PREMIER IN SYRIA

Arrives in Damascus to Confer on Pan-Arab Questions

Domei

LISBON, February 5.—General Nuri Es-Said, Premier of Iraq, arrived in Damascus on February 5, at the invitation of the Syrian Government, according to a report from Damascus.

On the way to Damascus the Iraqi Premier stopped at Beirut, where he conferred with the President and Premier of the Republic of Lebanon.

At Damascus, he is expected to exchange views with the Syrian authorities on the Pan-Arab question.

Italian Ships Depart

Domei

LISBON, February 4.—The Spanish cabinet was reported to have permitted the departure of Italian ships which were tied up in her ports since the surrender of the Badoglio government.

Customs Union Urged For Argentina, Chile For Mutual Welfare

Special

LISBON, February 5.—The Portuguese correspondent in Chile reports that the Chilean press is continuing to advocate the formation of a customs union between Chile and Argentina. The advocates of this union point out that Chile as well as Argentina would derive many benefits from its establishment. The industrial and agricultural production of both countries would then be greatly stimulated by the customs union and would open up the great Argentine market to Chilean products, these quarters said, adding that Argentina which is endeavoring to develop her own industries would doubtless also be greatly aided by the establishment of the customs union.

BRITISH CIRCLES PUZZLED BY LATEST SOVIET MOVE

Sir Archibald Clark Kerr to Demand Explanation From Moscow

Special

LISBON, February 5.—The British press, in general, were still engaged in speculations about the meaning of the recent change in the organic law of the Soviet Union, according to a London dispatch.

The News Chronicle anticipated, in this connection, that the British Ambassador Sir Archibald Clark Kerr who returned to Moscow from London recently will demand an explanation from the Soviet Government about the significance of this change.

The News Chronicle admitted that it is feared in Britain and the United States that the granting of autonomy to Moscow's 16 republics was intended to pave the way for the incorporation of Poland into the Soviet Union.

The paper stated that in the United States it was feared that Moscow intends to form a Polish Soviet Republic. The paper admitted that this development might seriously embarrass the relations between the Western Powers and Moscow, and stressed the fact that the loyalty of the British Government toward the Polish emigre government in London is not to be questioned.

SPANISH PARTY MEETS

General World Situation Is Topic Of Discussion

Domei

LISBON, February 5.—Under the chairmanship of General Francisco Franco, Head of State of Spain, a meeting of the political committee of the Falange Espanola Party took place on February 4, according to a Madrid dispatch.

The committee, according to a statement issued at the end of the meeting, was chiefly occupied with an examination of the general world situation. The body also considered a number of legislative bills contemplated by the Government.

CHUNGKING REGIONS GRIPPED BY FAMINE

Many Villages in Kwangtung Depopulated; Cholera Epidemic Also Rampant

Special

LISBON, February 5.—An appalling scene of death and starvation in the Chungking-controlled areas of Kwangtung Province was reported by the secretary of the International Relief Committee, according to a Chungking dispatch.

Returning from a tour of the famine-stricken region, the secretary of the relief committee declared that he found the conditions there even worse than he had expected.

He stated that many villages have been completely depopulated. In some districts, he continued, crops were harvested before ripening by the desperate, half-starved population.

The countryside was infested by thousand of marauders. Many of these marauders, he continued, were formerly peaceful villagers who resorted to looting merely because it was the only way to get food.

Many people died in the streets from exhaustion. The bodies of these people in many cases were simply thrown into the rivers. A cholera epidemic has likewise claimed innumerable victims in the famine-stricken area.

ICKES BARES OIL SCHEME

U.S. Company to Set Up Refinery At Saudi Arabia

Special

LISBON, February 5.—Harold Ickes, U.S. Petroleum Administrator, announced that the Arabian American Oil Company jointly owned by the California Standard Oil Company and the Texas companies will immediately undertake the construction of a privately owned and financed refinery in Saudi Arabia, according to a Washington dispatch.

Ickes confirmed that other Persian Gulf refineries are being or have been expanded.

He has indicated, however, that these new British and American Middle Eastern facilities will satisfy additional future demands rather than replace the current supplies from the United States.

Martial Law for Reval

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 5.—The Estonian Government on February 5 decided to place Reval, the capital, under martial law for the present, according to a Reval dispatch. The move was taken in view of the approach of the Soviet forces to the border. Simultaneously with the action, the Government reportedly advised the residents of the city to leave at once.

Argentine Severs Relations

Domei

LISBON, February 4.—The Argentine Government today severed relations with France, Bulgaria, Rumania and Hungary, according to a report from Buenos Aires.

OUR NAVY AIR UNITS STAGE FIRST ATTACK ON CHATRAPUR BASE

Sea Eagles Bomb Enemy Convoy Off Finschhafen and Off Cape Merkus

KEAUKWA RAID REPULSED

Nine Aircraft of Foe Bagged at Bunabun, Hansa and Madang

Domei

PENANG, February 6.—Imperial Naval Air Units advanced as far as the Indian Coast of the Bay of Bengal, on the night of February 4. They bombed the enemy's military ground establishments in the vicinity of Chatrapur, 600 miles northeast of Ceylon Island, for the first time, causing large fires to break out in four places. Recognizing the rise of the columns of smoke and flames, all the Japanese planes returned to their base safely.

Bomb Enemy Convoy

Special to the Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, February 6.—Discovering an enemy convoy in the waters outside the port of Finschhafen in New Guinea Island on the morning of February 3, the Sea Eagles of the Japanese Naval Air Force relentlessly attacked and bombed it. Without any loss all the Japanese aces returned to their base.

Attack Enemy Vessels

Special to the Nipon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, February 6.—Imperial Naval Air Units on the morning of February 3 attacked a group of enemy small-sized vessels in the sea of Cape Merkus, New Britain Island. After intense bombing the Japanese planes returned to their base safely.

5 Raiders Repulsed

Special to the Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN SOUTH PACIFIC, February 6.—On the night of February 2 a formation of five large sized enemy planes attempted to attack our position at Keaukwa on New Guinea Island. Our Ground Units garrisoned there immediately intercepted them and repulsed all the raiders with severe anti-aircraft gun fire. No damage was done to our side.

Foe's Convoy Hit

Special to the Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN SOUTH PACIFIC, February 6.—The Naval Wild Eagles detected an enemy convoy in the water south of Bougainville Island on the afternoon of February 3 and promptly attacked and bombed it from a low altitude, scoring numerous direct hits. All the Japanese planes returned to their base safely.

9 Planes Downed

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, February 5.—Against the ever increasing intensity of enemy's air attacks against the Japanese bases in New Guinea, the Imperial Japanese Forces are putting up a stiff and courageous fight, inflicting at every instance enormous losses on the enemy as given below:

On January 31 a squadron of 25 enemy planes, comprising of 13 B-25's and 12 P-40's, attacked the Japanese position at Bunabun, approximately 100 kilometers northwest of Madang. One enemy plane was shot down by our ground firing. The casualty on the Japanese side was one slightly wounded.

A formation of 11 enemy Martin B-26 and one B-24 planes raided the Hansa district. Five B-26 planes were shot down by Japanese anti-aircraft guns. The loss suffered on our side was one killed.

A large formation of 98 enemy planes, consisting of 73 B-25's, 23 P-40's and two Aira-Cobra P-39's, attempted to attack the Madang area on the forenoon of February 4, but were repulsed by our anti-aircraft guns, which downed three B-25's (one unascertained). Our side suffered losses of one killed, three slightly wounded and some very slight damage.

Foe's Torpedo Boats Hit

Domei

FRONT LINE BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, February 5.—Three enemy torpedo boats attempted to attack our positions at Mindeli, 33 kilometers southeast of Madang, New Guinea Island on the

(Continued on Page 2)

BALKAN WAR FRONT SAID INSIGNIFICANT

German Troops Determined to Bring Stability in This Area

Domei

BERLIN.—When talking with German officers in the Balkans one can observe that they consider this war theater politically interesting, but absolutely second or third rate from a military point of view, writes the Militaerische Korrespondenz aus Deutschland, (German Military News). The opponent they come up against there do not in the least come on an equal footing with the enemy troops that the German armed forces have to deal with on other fronts.

The fact that conditions are complicated here has not the slightest bearing on the military superiority with which the guerilla warfare of armed bands is faced on the part of the Germans. As for the rest, the military domination of the situation has undergone considerable stabilization since the Italian formations stationed in certain parts of the former Jugoslav territory were disarmed and those districts occupied by German troops. Now the Communist bands could no longer escape across an Italian line of demarcation, as happened frequently before.

After the Anglo-American advance in Southern Italy new German divisions took over the protection of the western Balkans against an enemy landing on the Adriatic coast. Since the anticipated landing failed to materialize the German troops could be employed in energetic operations against the various organizations of armed bands, while on the other hand, due to to the non-materialization of the hoped for landing, the moral fighting power of the bands became ever more weakened. An additional factor was the British behavior toward the nationalist band leaders, who in the end were dropped in favor of Tito. The deserted nationalist Cetniks of Drasha Mihailovich who hitherto fought Communists and the "occupators" alike, and who until the end of last summer had to be taken as enemy No. 1 of the German armed forces, perceptibly decreased their activities.

It must be admitted that Tito's forces which are now the only ones that can still be considered as serious opponents, represented at the beginning of the winter with a fairly large number of fighting groups as an opponent for the Germans who by means of war booty captured from the Italians and certain British supplies from the air were better equipped than is mostly the case with bands. Tito's power was moreover strengthened to a certain extent in ideological respect in the past few months thanks to the official recognition extended to him by the British and Americans.

The German measures initiated against the Communist bands were from the start directed against various off-lying large and small islands on the Adriatic coast. Then it became evident that Tito perfected some kind of deployment for the conquest of Serbia. His idea was to invade Serbia from Eastern Bosnia across the Drina river, and thereby seize the heart of the Balkans. About the middle of last November the deployment of his forces in the area around Tuzla and Visegrad was under way. These movements which were early recognized by the Germans led to counter-measures which aimed at the encirclement of the bandit forces.

Although widespread German troop movements were necessary, the encirclement of considerable bandit forces in Eastern Bosnia was successfully carried out in the course of these operations. The German enterprises have already now a perceptible influence on the military situation in the Western Balkans which is characterized by the determination energetically to quell the bandit scourge in this area even before the beginning of spring. The initiative is now all the more with the German troops who in strenuous winter fighting in high mountains enjoy by far better equipment and food supplies than their opponent.

Britisher Predicts Revolt in England In Next Ten Years

Domei

LISBON, February 5.—Expressing pessimism over postwar problems for Britain, Richard Ackland, prominent figure in British political circles, yesterday foresaw the possibility of a revolution breaking out within the next ten years due to unemployment, according to a London dispatch. "Even if the Government's post bellum programs could be carried out in their entirety," Ackland said, "Britain's wealth would continue to be monopolized by the privileged minority class, thereby engendering no end of unemployment problems. This is likely to lead to a revolution within the next ten years. Whether or not such a contingency can be prevented depends entirely on ourselves."

FILIPINOS DENOUNCE FOE'S TERROR RAID

Consider Bombing of Pope's Summer Residence as Crime Against Humanity

Domei

MANILA, February 5.—Deep indignation bordering on horror was loudly voiced by Filipinos upon receipt of reports of another indiscriminate anti-Axis bombing on the Pope's summer residence at Castel Gandolfo on February 2, which resulted in destruction and death.

Filipino Christians and others who had decried prior bombings on Vatican City described the Anglo-American action as a "crime not only against Christianity but all humanity.

"Such acts of barbarism and inhuman cruelty will not be tolerated by all God-fearing peoples of the world," they added.

Monsignor Guillermo Piani, Apostolic delegate to the Philippines said, "I deeply regret the indiscriminate bombing of His Holiness' summer palace perpetrated by enemy raiders. It is a cause of great regret among Catholics everywhere.

"I also regret that these wanton bombings which have been made for some time now are resulting to the destruction of historical buildings and monuments as well as the killing of innocent civilians," he added.

Monsignor Caesar Maria Guerrero, Auxiliary Bishop of Manila, described the bombing of Castel Gandolfo as "very regrettable."

He particularly bemoaned the fact the innocent people are being killed by the indiscriminate bombing by anti-Axis planes, which have no other aim than to strike terror into the hearts of non-combatants and civilian population.

Meanwhile, reports of the indiscriminate enemy bombings have strengthened the determination of Filipinos to crush the enemy.

"The enemy who would not hesitate to bomb the Holy See and Pope's summer residence as well as other historical places certainly will not spare any free nation. We must be prepared to minimize effects of the terror raids by thorough preparedness," Monsignor Guerrero concluded.

Floods Hit Transvaal

Special

LISBON, February 4.—Since four days ago torrential rains have poured down on Transvaal, causing enormous floods and terrific devastation, it is reported from Johannesburg. The raging waters have undermined roads and railway embankments. Today, two farmers who had been sent as a deputation to Premier Jan Smuts were drowned when the car in which they were riding was caught by a tidal wave.

New International Law

(Continued From Page 4)

ment. So long as the formality of concluding such an agreement is followed, its international legality will be recognized. The oft quoted maxim "Pacta sunt servanda" ("the treaties shall be observed") clearly shows the abstract nature of such legal relations.

Treaties should be binding between States when they have been conscientiously formed, though some nations observe treaties only when their material interests lie that way and others hold to them blindly from a moral standpoint. Treaties, however, are regarded under international law as non-individualistic abstract phenomena and special conditions of treaty formation are not taken into consideration.

G. A. Walz in his "Artgleichheit gegen Gleichartigkeit," published in 1933, points to two opposing concepts which regulate the composition of general legal order, namely, the tendency of formal equality which equalizes all and predetermined racial homogeneity. According to his theory, the legal principle of modern Europe tends toward the former. This being due to the rationalistic spiritual attitude of the modern European type of man and based on that rationality found in abstract man who is detached completely from all international religious and racial restrictions. This, in a sense, means the emancipation of man from the dogmatic world conception which was bound in the religious fetters of the Middle Ages. But law under such a principle can embody neither "Werttafel" (value-order), the substance of which is restricted, nor the expression of the fundamental attitude of constant human life. Since law is determined by a man's rational judgments from time to time, it has to remain simply a formal technical matter which is purely determined objectively.

(To Be Concluded)

U.S. WHITE PAPERS SCORED BY PUBLIC

Typical American Says They Are Greatest Indictment Of State Department

Special

LISBON, February 4.—Criticisms of the American White Papers continue to be hurled at the American State Department, reports reaching here from Washington indicate. Examples of such criticisms are contained not only in newspaper editorials but are beginning to show themselves in the views of the general public, who are voicing their true sentiments in letters to the editors of leading magazines and newspapers.

Typical of these caustic remarks are the following letters which appeared in a recent issue of Life magazine:

"Yours is the first editorial that I have seen which makes the obvious and needed comment on the State Department's 'White Book.' How any factual account of American foreign policy during the last ten years can furnish to any American or group of Americans—the President, the State Department, Congress, or the general public—any grounds for the smugness that is here shown, I do not see. It must, on the contrary, convince almost all of us of selfishness, cowardice, and a lack of foresight—whether ignorant, stupid or wrong-headed nonetheless shameful.

"The complacency with which the story of this policy is presented by the sponsors of the 'White Book' and accepted by most editors shows that America is still tragically unready to accept tremendous responsibilities. — ELLSWORTH BARNARD

"Your Newsfront's page is right in stating that our State Department can lay no claim to lofty statesmanship on account of its record of opportunism and appeasement. Today in North Africa our Government continues the policy of placating our bitter enemies rather than face up to unpleasantness. It is only fair to observe, however, that American foreign policy under Roosevelt has shown more moral realism than that of any of its contemporaries, and that although it would have been braver of our Government to proclaim a righteous war many years ago, it probably would then have ceased to be our Government, and could not have led us to the verge of intelligent action even as well as it did. We must not forget the shameful spectacle of the 1940 election, when Roosevelt and Willkie, both aware of the necessities of the situation, had to compete in protestations of pacifism to buy the support of the populace.—DONALD CARY WILLIAMS.

"I am one of the few who had the courage to go through all of the 'White Book.' My own reaction is that the document is the greatest indictment of our State Department and the Administration that one could possibly encounter. Why it was ever written and presented to the world is beyond me. I think it will go down in political history as the outstanding faux pas of all time.

"White book? It's lousy and black as ink. Strange as it may seem, the U.S. Department of State has furnished the spark plug—the touchstone—for the new approach to a settlement of this world's troubles, by making luminously clear to all thinking people that the old methods—or lack of them—have brought civilization to its knees.—WILLIAM MONTGOMERY BENNETT"

Our Navy Air Units Stage First Attack On Chatrapur Base

(Continued From Page 1)

night of February 2. Quickly intercepting and attacking them, the artillery units of the Imperial Japanese Forces dealt a severe blow to one of the foe vessels and repulsed all the others.

Another group of three enemy torpedo boats again came attacking the northern coast of Alexis, New Guinea, on the night of the same day. Our artillery units promptly intercepted them with furious gunfires and sank one torpedo boat. In these fight, no damage was sustained by our side.

U.S. Shipbuilding Hits Low

Domei

LISBON, February 4.—Hitting the lowest mark since February of last year, the United States shipyards turned out only 124 vessels during the month of January this year, declared Maritime Commission Chairman, Rear-Admiral Emory Land, yesterday, according to a Washington dispatch. Compared to 208 ships constructed in December of last year, the January output was disappointing, he added.

Fighting Spirit of Japanese Inflamed As Foe Attacks Marshalls, Says Toyama

By Arrangement With the Asahi

No matter how many planes and battleships the enemy may be arraying "for show" in the Marshalls, the Japanese fighting spirit will make short work of them, fully making up in spiritual strength, declared Mitsuru Toyama, veteran nationalist, upon hearing the news of the American attack against the Marshall Islands.

"To attack the Anglo-Americans has almost been my business in the past," he declared. "It is unfortunate that at this very important time I have caught a cold, but you should tell the people that I do not mind it a bit now, at this moment when the enemy with his so-called civilization is coming near.

"What I wish to impress on the people is that Japan is a sacred land, which had been firmly established thousands and tens of thousands of years ago as a divine country. That is why every attempt of land grabbers directed against our country in the past has always been frustrated.

"That we are alive is solely due to the August Virtue of His Majesty the Emperor. The mere fact of having been born in this country is something to be extremely grateful for. We Japanese are a blessed people.

"When it comes to materials, perhaps Japan does not compare with America. But even though Japan may be wanting in things, she has a strength which more than makes up for those shortages. And that is the strength of the soul, which is more important than things.

"The enemies on the other side who are said to have such an abundance of machines have now come to oppose us, revealing quite openly their true character. They have mustered a lot of planes and warships for show. Now it is up to us Japanese to face this mechanical strength of the enemy with our human torpedoes.

"Besides our human torpedoes, we have still got our divine torpedoes. This is something of which our enemies know nothing, and which they do not reckon with at all. It is a precious thing which only we Japanese have. Besides we have that spirit which teaches us that 'it is a great joy for all subjects to die in loyalty, or to die in filial piety'.

"Now that the enemy is coming close, we got to strangle him. No business of half-killing! With our human torpedoes and our divine torpedoes, we got to destroy him!

"In such times, the courage of the Japanese increases a hundred times. It is the true Japanese whose courage increases a hundred times and whose confidence rises in just such times. This is all that is needed."

WHITE RUSSIANS CONFER

Bureau Chiefs in Manchoukuo Report on Activities

Special

HARBIN, February 5.—The general meeting of White Russian bureau throughout Manchoukuo got under way here today. The conferees will meet in session again tomorrow.

Today's meeting was held at the Harbin Hotel where reports were made by the participating bureau chiefs on the latest trends among the White Russians and also on the results of the special training being given to White Russian youths in Manchoukuo.

After the business was over, the conferees met the Government officials of Manchoukuo.

ROOSEVELT IS UNPOPULAR

Internal Dissension Grows in Democratic Party

Domei

LISBON, February 5.—Internal dissensions in the Democratic Party are rapidly coming to the fore.

The anti-Roosevelt faction headed by Senator Burton Wheeler has decided not to attend the national convention of the party scheduled to be held in Chicago this summer, it has been disclosed in a dispatch dated today from Washington.

A Chicago dispatch dated today reports that the anti-Administration members of the party have decided to secede and to organize an anti-Roosevelt committee headed by Harry Woodring, former Undersecretary of War. The committee, it is understood, will call its first meeting in April to announce its platform and at the same time nominate candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency.

ENEMY BOMBS TOULON

70 Residents Killed—Cruiser Dunkirk Is Hit

Domei

BERLIN, February 5.—The anti-Axis air force bombed the port of Toulon on February 4, a Vichy dispatch says.

The raiders scored direct hits on the battle-cruiser Dunkirk, 26,000 tons, which was moored in the harbor. The ship caught fire.

In the raid 70 residents of the port city were killed and nearly 70 others hurt.

QUAKE CASUALTIES BARED

Turkish Town of Gered Suffers 514 Dead, 328 Injured

Domei

LISBON, February 5.—Latest reports on the big earthquake that rocked the Anatolia district in Turkey on February 1 reveal that in Gered alone the number of dead have reached 514 and the injured 328, it is reported from Ankara.

The number of houses damaged completely in Mengen total 441, it was also revealed.

Rescue work is being greatly impeded by the snowstorm raging over the entire Anatolia district. Moreover, the construction of shelters for the earthquake victims is not progressing rapidly due to shortage of lumber.

NAVAL TRAINING DECIDED

Nation's Students to Be Instructed By Navy Officers

Naval training will be given students of universities and colleges under the instruction of naval officers beginning April 1, it has been decided by the Education Ministry. Regulations concerning the new measure have been announced.

The training will include, among other things, such subjects as aviation, navigation, submarine mining, gunnery and mining.

It is expected that the new measure will go a long way toward enhancing the sea-defense mindedness of students.

Rommel on Italian Front

Domei

LISBON, February 4.—German Field-Marshall Erwin Rommel has appeared on the Italian front and is commanding the German Forces there, discloses a Reuter dispatch from the headquarters of the anti-Axis forces in Italy today.

BURMA TO INCREASE PRODUCTION OF RICE

Sweeping Reforms Announced To Guarantee National Self-Sufficiency

Special

RANGOON, February 5.—Comprehensive measures designed to maintain the production of rice in Burma at an adequate level were disclosed jointly by U Hla Pe, Director of the Propaganda Bureau, and U Tin, Secretary of Lands in the Ministry of Agriculture in a press conference here today.

The measures aim at guaranteeing national self-sufficiency for the fulfillment of wartime requirements, and to ensure a sufficient surplus to meet the demands within the Common Prosperity Region in East Asia. The new program sets the goal of production at four million tons per year. It is aimed at completely reorganizing rice production throughout the country.

During the course of the press conference, the spokesmen of the Burmese Government declared that the scheme which has just been launched represents "one of the biggest projects undertaken by the government." It includes the systematic organization by the government of laborers who cultivate rice by instituting "agricultural committees," the allotment of specified districts and the scientific distribution of labor, the Burmese leaders explained.

Will Advance Working Capital

The government will advance working capital when necessary to ensure an appropriate number of water buffaloes which are required for cultivation purposes.

Agricultural committees will be formed in every village and township for the purpose of coordinating the work. These groups will also act as effective agencies to secure team work in obtaining the maximum efficiency with the minimum of expenditure. Each village and township will be allocated definite paddy acreage to be cultivated and it will be the duty of the agricultural committees to make every effort to teach the inhabitants to cultivate the lands allotted to them.

In order to ensure the fullest cultivation of paddy fields fallow rates have been abolished. (In the past landowners paid an average tax of two annas per acre for fallow land and five rupees for cultivated land.)

Workers to Be Mobilized

The state will further take over from the owners for one year all lands not reported rented by March 31 and turn them over to cultivators for rice cultivation purposes.

"Statistics will be prepared to ascertain the available manpower in the various districts and to mobilize a sufficient number of workers to cultivate the paddy acreage. The state is prepared to advance loans under a simplified system under which no security will be taken. Loans will be disbursed at meetings of cultivators after an examination of the applicants on the basis of their merits.

As Burmese cultivators depend to a large extent on cattle for work in the rice fields, the government will requisition cattle for cultivation purpose wherever and whenever necessary. Measures will also be taken to protect working bullocks and water buffaloes. U Tin disclosed that it has been decided that all officals of the Ministry of Agriculture will devote themselves entirely to the prosecution of the present program.

Fascist Volunteers For Defense of Rome Mounting in Number

Special

MILAN, February 5.—The number of volunteers offering to take part in the defense of Rome against the enemies has increased to such an extent in Piemonte that the Federation of Republican Fascists has asked them to join up only in detachments and not to register individually, according to a report received here.

SOME REPUBLICANS OPPOSE MACARTHUR FOR PRESIDENT

Claim Participation in Politics Would Hinder Military Operations

Domei

LISBON, February 5.—There is a plan under way among some members of the Republican Party to have General Douglas MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of the anti-Axis Forces in the Southwest Pacific, run in the Presidential election this fall, according to a Washington dispatch.

The other members of the party are violently opposed to the project, the report added.

It is contended by them that the participation of a commander of the armed forces in a Presidential race would interfere seriously with military operations. Moreover, it is pointed out that a soldier loses his capacity as a commander once he takes up politics.

A recent number of the American Mercury, according to a New York report, had the following to say about MacArthur:

General MacArthur has no experience outside the military province. He is an utter layman in politics. Even as a soldier he has not achieved much. He was a defeated man in the Philippines. His record has since been one of a succession of defeats."

Spain Intimidated

Special

LISBON, February 5.—Exemplifying the stubborn, unscrupulous policy of the American Government, the New York Herald Tribune declared that that Spain's declaration of neutrality will hardly satisfy the anti-Axis public, according to a New York dispatch.

The commentator of this paper stated that he doubts the sincerity of the Spanish Government's declaration and recommends not to lessen the pressure on the Franco Government.

ENEMY AT NETTUNO CAUGHT IN IRON RING

Germans Closing in On Foe—900 British Soldiers Taken Prisoner

Domei

BERLIN, February 5.—German forces have further tightened the encirclement ring around several large units of the anti-Axis forces at the Nettuno bridgehead, the Fuehrer's Headquarters announced today.

Up to the present, 900 British soldiers have been taken prisoner, the announcement added.

Continuing, the communique said: "In frantic attempts to rescue the trapped forces, the anti-Axis tank units were sent out from the northern Apulia district but were repulsed by German counter-attacks.

"Fierce fighting is still continuing in the mountainous, regions of Cassino. The anti-Axis forces, driven back the first time, attempted another offensive and penetrated into the northeastern section of Cassino. However, the German forces once more drove back the enemy in a furious counter-attack.

"In the sector between Cassino and Belmonte, the anti-Axis forces succeeded in advancing 200 to 300 meters after many hours of furious bombardment yesterday."

32 Enemy Planes Downed

Domei

BERLIN, February 5.—The Fuehrer's Headquarters issued the following announcement today in connection with the anti-Axis air raids on German territory:

"The German forces repulsed the anti-Axis attempts to raid Boulogne, shooting down nine four-engined bomber planes.

"A unit of heavy American bombers appeared over western Germany in broad daylight on February 4 concealed by a pall of thick clouds. The residential district of Frankfort-on-Main suffered damages. In spite of the bad weather, the German air defense corps shot down 23 four-engined bombers.

"On the night of February 4, several anti-Axis planes dropped bombs in Prussia, Westphalia and the neighboring districts."

Luftwaffe Bombs London

By Arrangement with the Asahi

BERLIN, February 4.—A German military communique today revealed that a powerful unit of the Luftwaffe raided London and the southern part of England during the night of February 3. According to German reports, the present raid was the third large-scale bombing raid conducted against London within the last two weeks.

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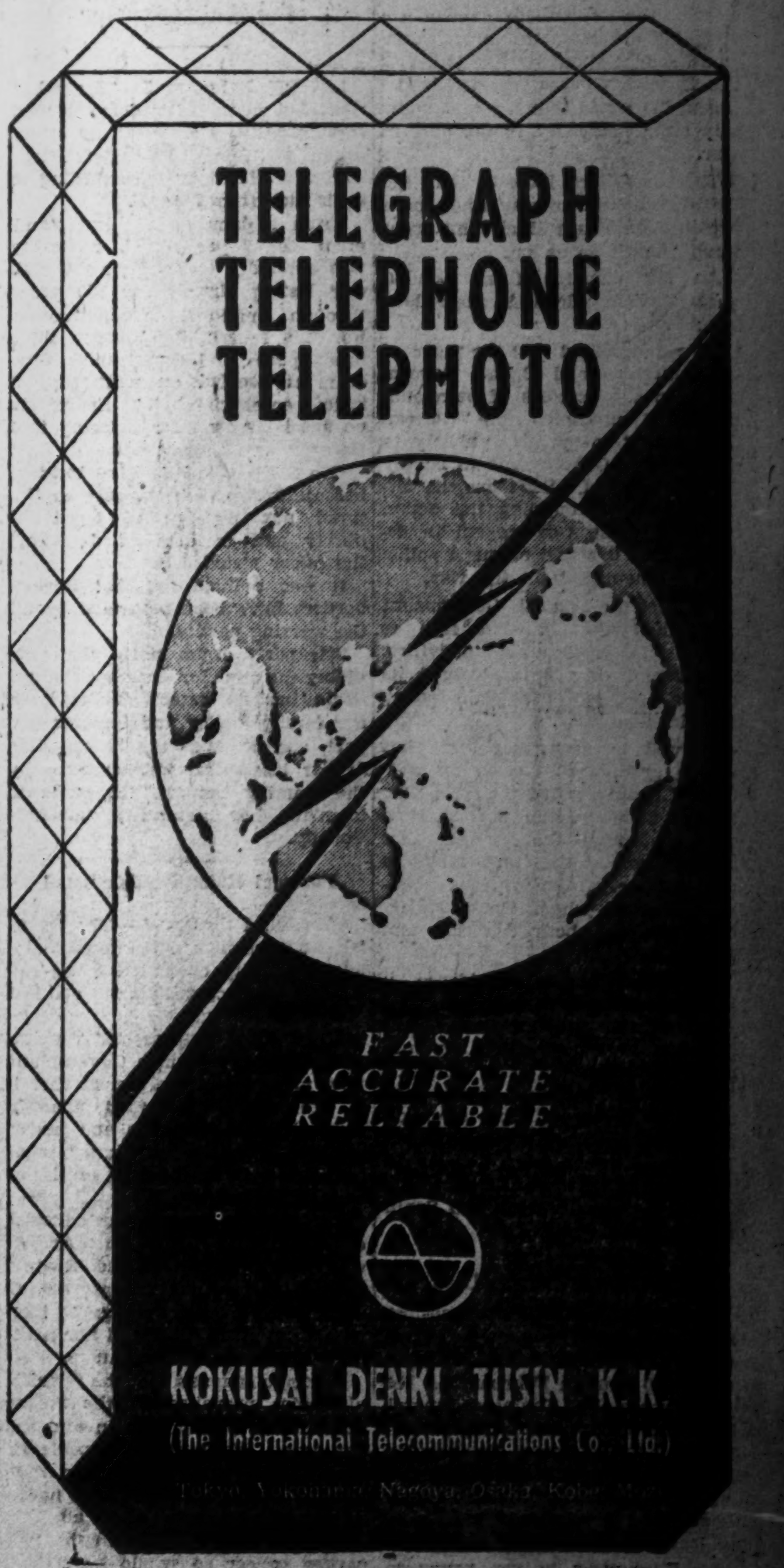
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BOMBS STRENGTHEN GERMANY'S MORALE

Berlin Attacks Have Opposite Effect to That Intended By the Enemy

Domei

BERLIN, February 4.—The big defeat suffered by the American air armada in its daylight raid on targets in Central Germany recently has again shifted to the foreground the discussion of the expediency of such enterprises, states the German Political Report. The Daily Herald joins in this debate with an article entitled "Germany without Berlin," which is signed by the Jewish emigrant Willi Frischauer.

Frischauer asserts that four different Berlins were about to be destroyed: The industrial center, the traffic center, the political center, and fourthly the center of psychological confidence of the German people. The Daily Herald in this connection quotes General Montgomery who is said to have stated once that Berlin's destruction would mean a great victory for the Allies, and this victory would have to be gained before the land battle could be won.

Terror Attacks Futile

If it is furthermore taken into consideration that various spokesmen of the Anglo-American air forces, among them Air Marshal Harris and General Spaatz who recently declared that 14 more attacks on Berlin were planned, which one hoped to be able to carry out up to the end of February, it becomes evident that in the enemy's eyes the destruction of Berlin and the invasion in the west are closely interlinked. It may even be said that in Anglo-American opinion the destruction of the Reich Capital is regarded the most important prerequisite to a landing on the Continent.

It is only natural that the Berliners pride themselves at the extraordinary importance that the enemy attributes to them in the martial life of the nation. That this pride is based on a very firm morale and discipline, the history of the terror attacks against Berlin has proved sufficiently. If one does not take the Ruhr district into consideration, which comprises many cities, no city in Europe has received so many bombs as the Reich Capital. All the more interesting is the question what actual harm the enemy attacks can do to the four Berlins to which the Daily Herald refers. Berlin, the industrial center, is working as always.

Remains in Working Place

The fact that it is working is the reason why millions of Berliners have stayed in Berlin although they have no longer any homes there and have lost all their property. Industry needs them, and experience has shown that phosphorus and sulphur and dynamite may well drive a person from his home, but not from his working place. As a traffic center Berlin copes with all demands, that is as regards traffic within the very extended city area itself, as a traffic center of the Reich and Europe, despite all bombing raids. Wherever traffic interruptions occurred, they could be repaired within a few days.

The history of aerial warfare teaches three things: 1, it is comparatively easy to destroy residential quarters from the air; 2, it is rather difficult to paralyze industries from the air for any length of time; 3, it is impossible to eliminate traffic through air attacks. To the public who arrives at Berlin stations and changes trains there, the fact that the station buildings are gutted and no longer possess any roofs, waiting rooms, refreshment rooms, and sanitary facilities may be inconvenient. Traffic itself is not disturbed by it. Just as a river can never be halted by a sandbank, but at most changes its course to a certain extent, modern traffic finds its way time and again.

Invulnerable From Air

Railway track and road are practically invulnerable from the air. The idea to be able to liquidate a city like Berlin, the intersecting point of many communication routes, as a traffic area from the air, is an illusion which it would be futile even to discuss. Equally naive is the idea that high explosives could denude Berlin of its political functions. Apart from the fact that the supreme Reich power in war is exercised from the Fuehrers Headquarters, the Wilhelmstrasse is not a geographically limited conception. Also London's political importance as center of the British Empire was after all not geographically linked up with Whitehall and Downing Street during the German air attack in the autumn of 1942. The political center of the Reich is wherever at any given time the biggest number or the most important of the leading political personages are to be found, and not where the bureaucratic apparatus covers the largest area. Two thousands tons of high explosives can certainly smash up typewriters and chase away lady typists for a few brief hours. This, however, is not the same thing as the liquidation of a city as a political center.

Berlin's Morale Steeled

And the biggest miscalculation of all is to assume that aerial terror could destroy Berlin as a "center of the psychological confidence of the German people." If there existed at all any necessity for a strengthening of the people's confidence in Berlin as a psychological center, then the enemy air attacks have brought this about. Berlin's centrifugal force has been quite considerably increased by the fact that Berlin has become the center of enemy air raids.

The people of Cologne, Essen and Hamburg, and all the other inhabitants of cities that were previously so badly hit, no longer say that the Berliners are better off, but are one—if this was at all necessary, in their admiration for the population of the Reich Capital, who with the same equanimity and the same fortitude weathered blows which taken together were stronger than those suffered by any other German city. The Berliner has proved that he is a splendid fellow, and thereby his position in the other districts of the Reich has not become weaker, but considerably stronger. In the air war sector the Reich Capital is today the same among the German cities that a lieutenant should be to his company, namely a model. Where Berlin was hit the Berliners know as do the enemies as their detailed press reports on the damages caused in the Berlin residential quarters show. If Montgomery, Harris, and Spaatz believe that it is easier to land on the Channel coast if one first burns the Berliners' dining room tables and settees, they are welcome to do so; the Berlin soldiers who are on guard at Europe's western fringe will drive home to them what such illusions are really worth.

THE NAVY

By

TOYOO IWATA

(Translated by Kumiko Takagi)

Synopsis

Around Masato Tani, the main character of this serial, the author has woven a stirring history of the Japanese Navy. This lad was born in Kagoshima City—a city which is rich in military tradition. The past instalments of this serial dealt with his birth and the influences which were casting his determination to join the Navy.

Part III: The Boy's Aspiration

With the beginning of the summer vacation, the boys took greater and greater interest in swimming at Temposan and Yojirogahama. Masato went to the beach too, but, he would always lie on the sand, biting his under lip with chagrin. He could do the breast stroke just as well as the other boys, but he dared not go into the water because he knew well that his mother would not allow him to do so yet. It was not only because he wished to divert himself that he was basking in the sun from morning till night.

"All of you, who can, get suntanned during the summer holidays. I don't like sallow-looking boys. At the beginning of the next term we shall hold a contest to see who has the darkest tan," Major Kikuchi said, encouraging the pupils in his broad Kumamoto dialect at the end of the last lesson.

The unyielding spirit in Masato's heart made him resolve to win the contest. He was fully conscious of himself as a "pallid chap."

Takao, at first, kept company with Masato, rolling around on the beach and basking in the sun, but when the heat became unbearable, he would leave Masato and would dart in the water against the clear blue waves. Then Masato left, all alone, with a headache and dizziness, would turn himself over and over under the sun to get the full benefit of the sun's rays.

"I did not realize that Naosuke Nakahara was such a great personage!" Masato would say to himself. Principal Kawada's inspiring speech came back vividly to his mind.

"Shall I become a scientist like him?" Masato, smelling the scorching sand, dreamed of his future in ecstasy. He felt by the nearly perfect marks he received in mathematics and English that he could make good in this field. Above all, the fact that he was the first boy in his class to take notice of that stone monument made him feel that Heaven had ordered him to follow the footsteps of Naosuke Nakahara.

"But our home and our family. . . ?"

In one moment his hope was precipitated into a bottomless abyss. Although his eldest sister was married, and their business began to prosper, Masato knew that they were not so well off as to afford him the opportunity of entering a university.

"After finishing the middle school, maybe I shall become a bank clerk."

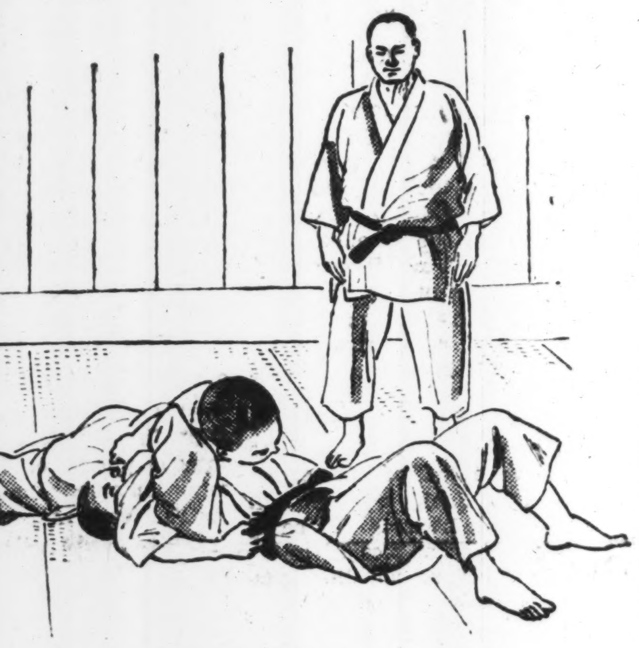
With tears in his eyes, he gazed at the blue shadow of the islet in the offing.

The autumn term began. As a reward for his painstaking basking in the sun, Masato was praised by Major Kikuchi. But, on the other hand, he was teased by his friends.

"Look! The apple is sunburnt. It has become a 'baked apple'." Masato took these teasings with a smile. Although tea-parlors which began to appear in the city served baked apples, Masato did not know what it was. He had never entered these tea-parlors or spent money on sweets. It was not only because his mother did not wish her children to do so, but because his purse was always empty.

At the beginning of the new term, Masato was elected vice-monitor. His singing was poor but his excellent marks in mathematics and English earned him this position.

"Congratulations!" His mother was glad to hear the news and as a reward she bought him some "harukoma" cakes. His attachment and love for her became deeper. Masato began to understand more clearly his mother's mind which cared for nothing but her children and her home. He also knew why mother, wearing rags herself, dressed her children in clean, neat clothes. Had his father been alive, he would probably never have felt his mother's warm affection so directly close.



Masato Tani liked judo best.

"I will serve your rice, this morning, mother!" he said one morning drawing the "ohashi" near him when the family had gathered at the table.

"Boys shouldn't do such a thing," his mother lightly reproved him.

Indeed, she had many servers—Matsue, Kayo and Kita.

"Only this once, mother!" Masato said blushingly as if he could not restrain his strong emotion.

Asked thus, mother could not refuse. Masato heaped the rice in her bowl as if to show the capacity of his love for her.

"How amazing!" his mother chuckled. Although embarrassed to have so much rice in her bowl, his mother felt very happy.

Since then, Masato never complained about his lunch nor did he ever leave a single grain of rice in his lunch-box. He was solicitous for his elder sisters who had to do the cleaning up. Sometimes he would even wash his own clothes. In short, Masato became "an admirable boy." But, his admirable points did not always make his mother happy.

"I'm afraid he will die young," his mother would often think.

Masato exerted all his efforts in judo. He was so full of eagerness that people often wondered how such a boy so mild and so gentle could interest himself so deeply in this art of self-defense.

"Masato has a makings of a judo expert," thought Mr. Oshima, who happened to see Masato training earnestly.

Masato never employed shams; he had a natural talent to ward off his opponent's strength. This was the essential prerequisite in judo.

While Masato was practising judo, he became friendly with Komori, who was in the same class and also in the same judo section. His intimacy with Komori—though different from that which he held for Takao—deepened.

Komori was muscular and his character was quite different from that of Masato or Takao. His character was the so-called "Kagoshima type of man which is the type of Saigo. Komori never scrupled about trifles and his stubbornness was very assertive. When Komori heard that Takao was desirous of entering the Naval College, he held his head high and declared haughtily: "I prefer the Military Academy. I aspired to enter the central military preparatory school but father did not allow me to study in Tokyo. So I gave up the idea and entered this school. However, I am going to try my best to pass the test to the Academy in my fourth year."

Masato envied his classmates who had already planned their futures. Must he stay here in Kagoshima alone and become a bank clerk?

The autumn in Satsuma was nearly over and the day of the pilgrimage to Myoenji Temple came. September 14th of the lunar month was the day when Lord Yoshihiro Shimazu was defeated at the battle of Sekigahara (1600). In commemoration of that day, youths of Satsuma walked twelve miles to visit the Temple, the family temple of Lord Shimazu at Ishyuin. It was strange that the people of Satsuma who were very bad losers, established a memorial day for the defeat of Lord Shimazu. This day was known as "Chest, Sekigahara," a Satsuma idiom meaning look away the defeat at Sekigahara and don't forget it! No Japanese ever forgot the Triple Intervention after the Sino-Japanese war (1894-1895) and the Satsuma people are trying not to forget the humiliation received at the battle of Sekigahara.

"It is a pity that youths today have become effeminate. There are some who even shirk from their duties to visit the Myoenji Temple," was the observation of Mr. Takeyama.

All students of the second middle school, with a bugle corps leading them, marched through the Minakami hills to the temple singing a martial song. It was already dusk when they returned to the school after worshipping at the temple.

The following morning, Mr. Takeyama, noticing a student limping, asked him what had happened.

"I went last night, too!" The boy gazed at Mr. Takeyama with exhausted eyes. At first Mr. Takeyama could not understand what this boy meant, but later, he found out that the boy, after he had come home from the pilgrimage with his classmates, again had walked alone to the temple. This very pupil was Komori. Upon learning this, Masato began to admire Komori all the more.

Compared to Komori, Masato's unyieldingness was negative. He always exerted himself to the utmost, but he tried it as unobstrusively as possible. If Masato had gone on the pilgrimage to the Myoenji Temple twice, he would never have confessed it.

Masato, however, envied Komori very much, whose bearing was so grand and heroic. In due time Komori had become one of the members of Masato's group, which consisted of the class-monitor, Yohei Tani, a namesake of Masato, Bandai, a son of a military officer and an aspirant to the Military Academy, and Takao.

Masato was liked by everybody; though at first he was misunderstood as being "pedantic" because of his straight-laced mind, upright bearing and reticence. Through growing intimacy, however, they gradually came to understand that he was unexpectedly serene and frank and became charmed by his nature. The friendship among the members of the group continued favorably.

Yosuke Matsuoka, Ambassador Plenipotentiary with a pathetic look on his face returned to Japan from Geneva soon after the boys had become second-year pupils. Up to that time, the policy of the Government had always been to act in concert with the foreign countries, but now since they had heard that Japan withdrew from the League of Nations, they felt an inextraordinary shock. They saw in the attitude of their country, a silent, patient figure silently standing up.

"I wonder if a war will break out in some part of the world," brilliant Yohei Tani, understanding the present situation, said. But no war occurred. In the meantime, the short spring season at Satsuma passed away and again the summer vacation came.

Masato was happy because his mother had allowed him to swim this summer. The boys used to swim to the ship, "Hayatomaru" of the Kagoshima Nautical College. All the boys, naked, save for their loin-cloths, would run about on the deck or climb up the mast until they were chased away by the crew.

"Ships are wonderful!" Takao said to Masato after they had dived into the water and began to swim back to the shore.

"Oh, yes, wonderful indeed!"

Masato agreed with him. He had never known that ships were so beautiful. "Hayatomaru" was a medium-sized schooner with a donkey-boiler and though it was far from being called "a floating castle," it was enough to satisfy their dreams. But a warship! . . . If they could only get on a warship, it would be wonderful. It was useless to imagine that, however, and Masato could not but envy Takao who would be a naval officer in the near future.

"Aren't you going to take the entrance examination for the Naval College, too?"

Takao asked Masato as he did the crawl stroke.

"No, . . . I. . . ."

Masato gulped down some sea water and his voice was heard no more.

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The Past Week in Review

95 Enemy Planes Shot Down Over Rabaul

More than 95 enemy planes were shot down over Rabaul by the Japanese Naval Air Units and the Army and Navy Garrison Forces out of a total of 210 enemy raiders on January 28, according to an announcement of the Imperial Headquarters on January 30.

In this furious air and ground duels, nearly half of the total number of the foe's machines were smashed.

Meanwhile, an Imperial Headquarters communique on January 31 revealed that Imperial Army and Navy Units in the Marshall Islands area intercepted and attacked powerful enemy units that came assaulting the islands since the morning of January 30 and are now engaged in furious fighting.

The Imperial Army Units, in the meantime, destroyed a total of 373 enemy planes during January in the China, Burma, Banda Sea, New Guinea, Bougainville Island and Bismarck Islands areas, according to composite figures announced by the Imperial Headquarters on February 4.

U.S. Machinations in India Scored by Iguchi

Commenting on President Franklin Roosevelt's statement made to the American press on February 1 that the American objectives in India and elsewhere in Asia were purely military, Sadao Iguchi, Spokesman of the Board of Information, on February 4, declared that it was "a gross insult to human intelligence."

Speaking at a press conference for foreign correspondents, Mr. Iguchi pointed out that it was of great significance that Roosevelt made no mention of the wishes of the native peoples when he said that the Americans, British and Dutch were determined to "throw the Japanese out" of Malai, the East Indies and the Philippines.

Mr. Iguchi said that this showed clearly Roosevelt's wishes to restore these regions to the British and Dutch tyrants, with American imperialists sharing the proceeds, regardless of the wishes of the native peoples.

Japan Agrees to Give Back More Assets

An agreement has been reached between Sino-Japanese authorities under which a total of 3,900 odd items of real estate and other immovables of enemy (Chungking) origin in Kiangsu, Chekiang and Anhwei Provinces will be returned to the National Government of China during February and March.

Upon completion of the initial transfer on February 1, covering 955 items in the Nanking zone, the Japanese Embassy issued the following statement:

"The restitution of such a large volume of enemy property to China is a matter for genuine congratulation to both countries. It is to be hoped that the competent Chinese organs, after taking over the property, will take effective steps to utilize the property in such a way as to contribute toward the stabilization of popular livelihood and the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia. At the same time, those employed in the management of the property, appreciating the spirit of the transfer, are expected to do their part in the promotion of Sino-Japanese collaboration."

Aoki Stresses Lofty Ideals for E. Asians

Kazuo Aoki, Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, declared that the Greater East Asia Joint Declaration must be diffused among the peoples of East Asia in such a manner that the lofty principles set forth in the Declaration will inspire and arouse the innermost feeling of the respective races.

Minister Aoki made this statement in the course of the plenary session of the House of Peers Budget Committee on January 31 when interpellated by Masaharu Anesaki, Independent Club, as to if the Government had any concrete plan in mind to enlighten thoroughly the Asiatic populace on the ideals and aims which the Great Charter of Asia implies.

"The Joint Declaration of Greater East Asia," Mr. Aoki asserted, "is the embodiment of the grand ideals that guided Japan's national founding and is, at the same time, an expression of the common faith held by the one billion people of Greater East Asia. It is of utmost importance at the moment to propagate the meaning of the Joint Declaration throughout the length and breadth of the Greater East Asia Common Prosperity Region."

Hitler Says Europe's Fate Rests on German Victory

In a fiery speech to the nation, broadcast from his headquarters on the occasion of the 11th anniversary of the assumption of power by the National Socialist Party on January 30, Chancellor Adolf Hitler sounded the urgent warning that the preservation of Europe depends solely on Germany victory in the current war.

The Fuehrer declared, "In the fifth year of the greatest war, the causes and meaning as well as the purpose of this world fight can no longer be unclear to anyone." He emphasized that "no matter how this war will end, Britain will definitely cease to play a role on the continent."

Meanwhile, Sadao Iguchi, Spokesman of the Board of Information, in a statement issued to German correspondents stationed in Tokyo on the eve of the 11th anniversary, singled out two of the many achievements of the regime which he regards as most noteworthy, namely, first, the solid unification of the German race and second, the phenomenal rise of Germany's world position on the basis of that unity.

Duce Exhorts Italian Army

Every soldier of Italy "must be ready to live and fight for the Republic," declared Benito Mussolini, in a broadcast delivered over the Rome radio on January 30.

The leader of the Fascist Republic told his listeners that "the unconditional surrender which was signed on September 3, and announced on September 8, daily shows more clearly in the light of subsequent events that it was not only the betrayal of an ally, not only a fraud on the part of one Italian, but a monstrous crime against the motherland and an act of madness."

Emphasizing that this act of betrayal resulted in the total collapse of all the Italian forces, Mussolini declared that in the future "the army of the Italian Fascist Republic cannot and must not be a copy of the old royalist army." He added, "The new army must be able to face its tasks both in peace and war. There is no turning back. Each soldier must burn his bridges behind him. He must be ready to live and fight for the Republic."

Paravicini Passes At Yokohama Hone

Dr. J. A. F. Paravicini, a national of Switzerland and a practicing physician in Yokohama, passed away at his home in Yokohama on January 29 at the age of 70. Dr. Paravicini was the Chief Delegate of the International Red Cross in Japan.

The length of his sojourn in Japan was far longer than in his own native land and he was a good linguist of the Japanese language. Dr. Paravicini was a steadfast friend of Japan. His keen interest caused him to appreciate the true beauty of Japan. He loved the Japanese people and his tastes were for things Japanese. At home and in the inns during his trips, Dr. Paravicini delighted in wearing Japanese clothes and greatly enjoyed eating Japanese food. The oft repeated words on his lips were that he would die in Japan.

Reich to Aid Spain In Case of Embargo

Reassurance was given by the German Ambassador to Spain during an interview with Spanish Foreign Minister, Count Francisco Jordana, on January 29, that in the event of the anti-Axis countries placing an embargo on exports to Spain, Germany is ready to supply her with the necessary materials, according to a dispatch from Madrid.

There has been a marked increase in the pressure exerted by the United States and Britain against Spain since the Spanish Foreign Minister clarified the policy of neutrality adopted by the Spanish Government in the course of an interview with the Arriba, organ of the Falangist Party.

The U.S. Government began by stopping oil exports to Spain. During the last weekend, British Ambassador to Spain, Sir Samuel Hoare, met General Francisco Franco, Spanish Chief of State. This was followed by a meeting between Carlton J. H. Hayes and Count Jordana. Then came the hurried return of Spanish Ambassador to Britain, the Duke of Alba, to Madrid. These activities have combined to engender a tense atmosphere within diplomatic circles.

Economic Ruin Seen For Chungking

About October last year, the Ta Kung Pao of Chungking was repeating the warning to the government and people that if the situation was not remedied, the eighth year of war would be the worst.

The state of affairs feared by the paper has come about. Chungking is now in the grip of vicious inflation and there seems to be little hope for recovery. Prices are going up rapidly. They are 100 times more than those existing at the time of the outbreak of the China Affair. This tendency toward higher prices now constitutes a serious threat to national livelihood.

Chien Chia-chu, noted Chungking economist, writing in a recent issue of the Ta Kung Pao, summed up the situation in Chungking in the following terms:

"Excepting a very few who have grown rich through the war, the people's standard of living has gone down considerably. They have no use for the Government slogan, 'Save clothing and eat less food,' as they are already compelled to deny themselves of these necessities."

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TOKYO, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1944

Insult to Human Intelligence

"A gross insult to human intelligence." That is how Sadao Iguchi, Spokesman of the Board of Information, characterized President Roosevelt's statement of February 1 to the press, and correct indeed is that characterization. For what the American President had the temerity to say was that the objectives of the United States in India and elsewhere in Asia were "purely military" and that the Americans, British, and Dutch were determined to "throw the Japanese out" of Malai, the East Indies, and the Philippines.

The utter senselessness of Roosevelt's statement is obvious. To "throw the Japanese out" of Malai, the East Indies, and the Philippines means the reconquest of these territories by the British, Dutch, and Americans. Such a reconquest means the re-establishment of the system of Western imperialism over Asiatic peoples with all its oppressive exploitation. It means robbing the native peoples of their freedom; it means crushing their desires and aspirations; it means placing these people once more under bondage to alien masters. It means tearing down the structure of cooperation and common well-being which the peoples of Asia have built up within the last two years by their own efforts for their own permanent welfare. Can President Roosevelt pretend that such objectives are purely military? What are they but political objectives, and of the most reactionary imperialistic sort at that!

Most inexcusable is President Roosevelt's reference to American aims in India. The stationing of American troops in India can mean nothing else than the perpetuation of the unjust Anglo-Saxon tyranny of three centuries' standing over 400,000,000 unwilling Indian subjects. The dispatch of numerous American economic missions to India presages the entrance of American capital to supplant with a more vigorous American imperialism the exploitation which the British have for so long carried out. These can by no stretch of the imagination be considered as only purely military objectives.

By the very nature of things, there can be no such thing as a purely military objective. Military action is never an end in itself but always a means to some ultimate end. The old dictum that "war is the pursuit of policy by other means" is literally true. America is waging her war in the pursuit of her policy of world imperialism. Japan is waging her war in the pursuit of her policy of Asiatic liberation. This clash of policies is the real issue of the present war. To claim that America's aims are purely military, to pretend that political objectives are not involved, is indeed a gross insult to human intelligence!

The Diet's Clarification of Foreign Policy

The session of the Imperial Diet now drawing to a close has clarified more than ever before the character of Japan's foreign policy. Various speeches as well as the many interpellations have served to leave no question on this point.

The most outstanding pronouncement in this connection which has emerged from this session of the Diet remains, of course, the keynote address on foreign policy delivered by Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu on January 21, in which he stated:

"The world policy to which Japan steadfastly adheres aims at the development of the relations of neighborliness and amity among nations. It conforms to the Fifth Principle of the Joint Declaration:—namely, to 'cultivate friendly relations with all the countries of the world, and work for the abolition of racial discrimination, the promotion of cultural intercourse throughout the world and contribute thereby to the progress of mankind'. The concept of the common existence and common prosperity of all nations means not shutting, but opening, the door; not exclusion but all-inclusive cooperation. I am convinced that an extended application of this policy of international amity offers the best means of saving the world from the recurrence of war and of enabling mankind to turn away from destruction to construction."

This passage from the Foreign Minister's speech expresses most effectively the fundamental basis of Japan's foreign policy as well as the essence of her war aims. It should be noted that all of Japan's diplomatic measures have been predicated on this unshakable corner stone and are propelled thereby. True, various diplomatic activities should be adopted as different occasions demand, but they should be and are at the same time directed by a single and unchangeable basic policy, as clarified by the Foreign Minister. This is why our nation has been able to secure the close and unfailing cooperation and confidence of Germany, Italy, and all of our Asiatic allies. Our steadfast and consistent adherence to such an immutable basic policy offers a sharp contrast to the Anglo-American violation and disregard of their own principles out of considerations of political expediency as seen in the example of the Atlantic Charter.

Significant also was Prime Minister Hideki Tojo's statement before the Budget Committee of the House of Representatives on January 23, in which he declared:

"The relations among Japan, Germany and Italy are not fickle and senseless like those prevailing between the Anglo-Americans and the Chungking regime. For our relations have been made inseparable and solid by the very blood shed in our fight against our common enemy."

These words truly describe our relations with our European allies. In connection also with the European situation, singular importance attaches to Foreign Minister Shigemitsu's statement concerning Japan's basic policy of adhering to the Treaty of Neutrality with the Soviet Union, particularly in view of the continued fierce fighting between that country and Germany and of the Teheran and other international conferences. Mr. Shigemitsu's statement that Japanese Soviet relations had received no effect from the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia and that the relations of neutrality between the two countries have been firmly maintained must be regarded with significance. For here, too, our unshakable and never-changing basic policy as well as our unfailing fidelity in observing international obligations have been most clearly set forth. Needless to state, the Japanese-Soviet Neutrality Pact was concluded on the basis of mutual trust between the two nations and has the object of maintaining peace between them. Its importance can never be overstressed in view of the fact that the existing world war has been daily expanding in scope and intensity. Nor can it be overlooked that our ardent desire to adhere to this policy of neutrality singularly coincides with our policy of creating stability and peace in East Asia.

In this latter connection, the Joint Declaration of the Greater East Asiatic Nations sets forth the five principles of construction in East Asia to which Japan firmly adheres. These are: common prosperity and well-being, independence and fraternity, enhancement of culture, promotion of economic prosperity, and contribution to the progress of mankind. Our momentous new treaty with China is the most striking exemplification of these principles and constitutes one of the most important foundation stones for the stability of East Asia.

Finally, there was brought out the point that the stability of Greater East Asia will be made possible only through the successful prosecution of the present war. This was clearly stated by Foreign Minister Shigemitsu in his speech of January 21, when he said:

"Should the present war be frustrated half-way, not only will the existence of our Empire be forever denied, but also East Asia will lose an opportunity of assuming its independence and of going back to its former state of splendor and glory."

As Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs Aoki stated on January 25, there have been many disturbing factors between Japan and China because of the malicious machinations of the Anglo-American Powers, but despite this difficulty the two nations have succeeded in entering into a new relationship of amity, thereby displaying the victory of their just foreign policies.

These various statements before the Diet, embracing Japan's basic policy with respect to the whole world as well as specifically with respect to Europe, the Soviet Union, and East Asia, and the connection of them all with the prosecution of the war, have immeasurably strengthened the determination of the Japanese people to carry through the present titanic conflict to a successful culmination. This result is one of the potent contributions of the latest session of the Imperial Diet.

New International Law

Existing Conditions in East Asia Call for Complete Transformation of Legal Conception

By SHIGEJIRO TABATA
Assistant Professor at Kyoto Imperial University
(From the Gaiko Hyoron)

Part I

In less than one year an epoch-making transformation has been brought about in East Asia. The promises made by Prime Minister Tojo in the Imperial Diet regarding our foreign policies have been translated into actualities: both Burma and the Philippines have secured their independence; the natives of Java have been given the political right to participate in the administration of their local and State affairs; a provisional government has been established for Free India; and our new China policy has been put into tangible form, culminating in the Treaty of Alliance. In addition, an assembly was held in Tokyo of representatives of all the nations of Greater East Asia, and a joint declaration stating their fundamental principles was issued by the assembly. Thus, the rough outline of Greater East Asia, which Japan wishes to see firmly established, has been clarified, and there is no room to doubt the truth of our intentions in carrying out this historic enterprise.

Such fundamental changes in international relations as will be brought about by the formation of a Greater East Asia region, cannot fail to profoundly affect international law. Our international jurists are already considering the case of New Burma and the Philippines. Should they be governed by the already established international law, or should they together with other nations of Greater East Asia, come under a new concept of international law—one applicable to all nations in Greater East Asia? We may consider this question from a purely theoretical viewpoint.

Have Roots in Past

In any period of political transition advocates of a new order are bound to rise up demanding the abolition of the old order without first fully ascertaining the value or faults of either system. However, one cannot conceive of a new order completely detached from a past order. All advanced ideas have their roots somewhere in the past. A profound analysis of the past order should elucidate why it is crumbling and what are the necessary changes to build it up again into a structure serviceable and strong.

So long as an analysis is not made of the nature of the international legal order of the past, a discussion of a new international law for Greater East Asia cannot well get under way. That the majority of international jurists are overlooking the profound legal significance of the new conditions growing up around the States in Greater East Asia only shows their obstinacy in clinging to past ideas, and an ostrich-like ignoring of changing conditions. Even if they should concede the need for a new international law for Greater East Asia it would be in the way of a simple palliative measure such as slight alterations of existing laws and not so drastic as an entirely new international legal order.

Because of the foregoing reasons a discussion of a new international law should be preceded by a profound analysis and re-examination of the established law. One might state here that the Greater East Asia common prosperity region will not be an exclusive area of autarchy, for its relations with other spheres may be supposed, and it is undeniable that some of the rules of the established international law would be applied to these relations.

Two Issues Involved

There are two main issues involved in the proposed new international law. First, the modern international law will not be valid within the common prosperity region. Secondly, there should be a new international law to take the place of the aforesaid modern international law within Greater East Asia.

When we say that there is a need for replacing the modern international law by a new one we do not mean to suggest that all the rules appertaining to the first should be cast overboard. Just as we have the Japan-Manchoukuo Protocol between our country and Manchoukuo, and the treaties of alliance between our country and China and other members of the common-prosperity region, and as we have exchanged ambassadors with other nations of East Asia, so the rules relating to treaties and foreign envoys in the established international law would be recognized in the East Asian region. Since modern international law contains formal, technical rules which transcend time and space in their validity, from a formal legal standpoint their application will be continued in East Asia.

On the other hand, it should be noted that a great majority of the rules of modern international law will be found inapplicable in East Asia. Many principles of the modern law came to be adopted with the European society of the 16th and 17th centuries as their background, and naturally in their unmodified forms they are not applicable to the existing conditions. The principle concerning territorial boundaries is certainly one such principle. One advocate for a new international law for Greater East Asia has criticized this principle as being only formal in the division of the State into two parts, namely, State domain and State non-domain. He pointed out that while the principle recognizes the State's absolute and exclusive rights of sovereignty within its State domain, it fails to take into consideration the special nature of geographical propinquity between the different States. His main thesis is incontestable and highly suggestive of the important legal problems we are facing here.

Can Act Wilfully

In this connection it should be noted that no State within the common prosperity region can act wilfully even within its own domain, and it can be held in check from the standpoint of the general interest of the whole area and according to the general territorial planning. But it is not only the unsuitability of the modern international law to the existing conditions in East Asia that calls for the birth of a new international law, it is the instability of the old law, for in the past the principles of international law have not always been absolutely enforced in every case.

Fundamentally speaking, international law is not considered as being unified such as domestic law. Even when general international rules are recognized, nations may enter into special legal relations of different characters through their voluntary acts. Unlike the constitution in domestic law, such general legal principles do not enjoy absolute validity enabling them to prevent the establishment of special rules. For instance, the principle of freedom of the seas in international law denies the nation the right of administration on the high seas. However, nations may conclude treaties among themselves regarding their adjacent waters, thereby recognizing the administrative right of the signatory Powers. Such treaties will not be invalid because of being contrary to the principles of international law. Similarly, the independent rights of nations may be recognized by international law, and nations may enter into various relations with each other, thereby curbing their independent rights. Such relations can also be held as valid. Thus, if the general principle of international law concerning the absolute territorial rights of nations is found unsuitable for East Asia, we can promulgate a special international rule, and do so without contradicting the existing international legal conceptions.

Simple Modifications Insufficient

Are we, then, in need of a new international law for East Asia? The existing conditions in East Asia are of such a nature that simple modification of the existing international law in the form of special international rules would be highly insufficient. Such special rules of secondary importance, in comparison with general international law, would not be an effective legal order for East Asia. On the contrary, we must have a complete transformation of legal conceptions in our proposed new international law, the foundation of which will be fundamentally different from that of the established international law.

As we have previously pointed out, nations are able to enter into treaty relations through their voluntary acts, even disregarding the principles of general international law which has no absolute binding power over nations making such compacts. Modern international law is a voluntary order and two nations may form alliances or compacts without interference from a third Power. It is because such rights of the nations are recognized by international law that no legal principles embodying international law are binding upon nations forming international legal relations different in their nature from such principles. The chief characteristic of modern international law, is, then, the recognition of the rights of nations to form legal relations through their voluntary actions or by mutual agreement.

Under such a fundamental conception of international law these compacts between nations, though legal, would not have the highest value nor necessarily be for the greatest good of the greatest number, since two States might, for their own aggrandizement, form compacts which could bring about unfair conditions to some other State or States.

Any agreement made between two or more nations will be understood as an abstract State agreement. The only question is whether there is a free State agree-

(Continued on Page 2)

JAPAN'S ACHIEVEMENTS IN TWO YEARS

Centuries of Enemy Influence Being Erased From Asia

By FUSAO HAYASHI
Of the Army Press Corps

I shall never forget that impressive scene at the ceremony for the declaration of Philippine independence in the city of Manila. As the flag of the new-born republic was unfurled in the morning breeze, every Japanese present at that imposing ceremony wept. No articulate gesture of joy was made; no exclamation was heard. But I saw hot tears stream down the cheeks of every subject of Japan who participated in the ceremony. After the function, I heard every one say that they could not check the overflowing of tears at seeing the emblem of the new nation waved high.

They were tears of our brotherly love for the Philippines. They alone were entitled to talk about the destiny of the Philippines. When the Japanese in China, Burma, the Philippines, and Java love the countries of their temporary abode, then—only then—will the construction of Greater East Asia be possible. When alien residents of a country have genuine love for that country, they will be neither its subjugators nor exploiters.

You may ask what is meant by genuine love in such a case. Certainly, it cannot be simple pity. It is genuine in the sense that it comes from one's real respect for the people's characteristics of excellence. There is nothing so disagreeable as love pretended or love imposed upon others from a selfish motive. It is like the love of street peddlers who force others to buy against their will.

There is no denying the fact that some members of Greater East Asia have racial shortcomings of their own which are a source of common regret. But are these defects fatal to their destinies or irretrievable? Never. If they were so, the common prosperity region will be a mockery. On the contrary, beneath their present shortcomings there lie concealed their native or racial qualities of utmost excellence and of high value.

In this connection, I recall the famous phrase of Tenshin Okakura who lamented the long period of Asia's enslavement by Western tyrants. India, China, the Philippines were victims of the Western slave-masters. Nay, our own country too was such a sacrificial offering to the voracious instincts of the Anglo Saxons, and had to enforce the negative policy of exclusion for several centuries during the long night of Asia.

The Western nations enslaved the Asiatics and called them "slaves." They deprived us of all conditions for creative thought and activities. They forced the Chinese to use opium and called them opium-smokers. They took away work from some of our Asiatic peoples and branded them as "indolent." They drove some of us to the starvation line where stealing is the only means of keeping body and soul together and called them "thieves."

Every one of us knows the abusive languages which, though clothed in scientific or literary garments, ring through the publications written by Western scholars. The only Westerner who spoke about the beauty of the East and who understood the spirit of the Japanese race was Koizumi Yakumo or Lafcadio Hearn.

Unfortunately, we had the habit of seeing our own Asia and our own Asiatic affairs through Western glasses. If one should see through the spectacles of a conqueror, all Asiatics would appear indolent.

Because this was unpardonable we, Japanese, arose as the liberators of entire Asia against our slave masters at the end of an unbearable period of 70 years since the Meiji Restoration.

It is indeed our mission to assist the other members of Greater East Asia in developing their latent racial qualities. We can do this effectively by throwing away all the Western points of view.

Let us take the Filipinos, for example. They have been subjected to Americanizing influences for 40 years. But beneath this American veneer lies concealed another veneer reflecting 300 years of Spanish rule. The burdenous rule of two Western nations on the 18 million Filipinos must have been a crushing weight on their shoulders.

Let us turn the clock of time backward for 400 years, and suppose for a moment, for argument's sake, that, before Spain established her bastions in the city of Manila, Japan had already possessed such a power as she now actually possesses, and succeeded in stemming the tide of Spain's eastward advance somewhere, say, beyond the Indian Ocean, thereby enabling the Filipinos, Javanese, Burmese and others to develop their inborn Asiatic cultures and to undergo their racial training. There is no doubt, under such a condition, that they would have stood before us as stalwart and glorious a people as they can ever be.

The same thing may be said of China. Were we in our present position of national power fifty or one hundred years ago, we could have helped China during her troubled period from the Boxer War down to the period during which she carried out her national revolution, and her present condition would be far better than it actually is. For example, there would have been no pro-Anglo-American faction which has been obstructing China's much desired national unification in line with the general program of Asiatic construction; and all Chinese would have been on friendly terms not only with the Japanese but also with other members of East Asia.

But there is no need to hurry. The night of Asia lasted for four hundred years. Long and weary has been the history of Asia's subjugation by a number of Western nations who followed on one another's heels in their imperialistic pursuit:—the Dutch, British and Americans. And let us remember that the War of Greater East Asia is only two years old. It is little over one year since the Rising Sun banners were unfurled over Shonan and Manila. As we have a genuine fraternal love for these Asiatic brethren, we can certainly behold their bright faces in the near future. ture.

Creation of New World Order

Principles of Joint Declaration Pave Way for Realization of Lofty Ideals

By TOSHIO SHIRATORI
(From the Asahi)

[Editor's Note: This is the sixth and last of a series of articles by leading personalities on the Five Principles of the Joint Declaration which were adopted at the Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Nations.]

The Joint Declaration promulgated by the Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Nations last November in Tokyo was unparalleled in world history, with the spirit of Asia ringing through all its passages. It was a natural agreement devoid of all formal stiffness, absolutely free from a savor of coercion. The nature of the Assembly itself was like a family gathering, the delegates foregoing the formality of presenting their credentials, and showing their kinship in smiles and laughter. There was no worry about diplomatic bargaining and tricky discussion of any kind so characteristic of such international meetings in the past. Although the diplomatic term of "Joint Declaration" was used to indicate the type of resolution adopted, it by no means is a treaty as known in international law. No comparison can be made between it and the Atlantic Charater as far as their underlying spirit is concerned. In formality, the Declaration is a joint statement. Interpellated in Parliament, Winston Churchill pointed out that since the Atlantic Charter was not a treaty it had no coercive power. From a legal standpoint, the same may be said of our Joint Declaration.

For us, however, who must move onward to create a new world order which shall be absolutely different from Anglo-American despotism, what is important is no jurisprudence but morality, not a federation of nations based upon a covenant but a society of common well-being based upon the moral conception of human justice, which in the case of Japan transcends superficial ethical conception and is solid in its nature.

Traced to Imperial Rescripts

Primarily, the precepts of all the ideas and acts of Japanese subjects are to be traced to the Imperial Rescripts. Laws and treaties are also promulgated as such. The very fact that Japanese declarations are understood in Japan thus, must be the best security for all the nations concerned.

The Joint Declaration defines the form and character of the new order to be created in East Asia as well as the attitude to be taken and the role to be played by the new and thoroughly united East Asian society in its relations with other sections of the world. The restoration of Asia and the reawakening of its hundred million peoples is now an undeniable fact which no power on earth can deny. The vital importance of the Declaration is to be found in its proposal for a new order for the whole world including our enemies, rather than in its attempt to consolidate only East Asia. Light comes from the East, it is often said. And, indeed, in the history of mankind, Asia has played the important role of leading and educating. The nations of the West were overwhelmed by the material power of the Asiatic and were forced to make their escape to the sea. But as Europe adopted modern science one step ahead of the Eastern peoples, the positions became reversed.

Some of the nations of the Occident menaced and dominated Asia with military prowess, subjecting it to every sort of atrocity and economic exploitation. However, the precious soul of Asia remained intact despite this violation, its traditional inner life being deeply ingrained, and waiting the day of its salvation and emancipation by providential order. The very fact that the rise of Japan in declaring war on the United States and Britain was followed by the spontaneous and unanimous rallying the peoples of all nations of East Asia shows that the spirit of Asia had remained serene and unspoiled by Occidental influences. Dazzled and stupefied by the material power accumulated by their economic plundering of Asia, these imperialistic Western nations forgot the great benefits they had received from Asian soil, and misled by their ideal of manifest destiny savoring the Jewish idea of "God's chosen people", they indulged in their false pride of racial superiority—so much so that they came to entertain the overmastering and gluttonous ambition of world domination through sheer force. However, the result of the war has proved their much vaunted prestige to be nothing but a vainglorious and debased affair.

It must be pointed out here that the restoration of Asia to its ancient glory and greatness will never threaten other races, as is shown by the fact that Asia was the cradle of all great religions of the world, and such good qualities as mercy, gentleness, magnanimity and benevolence are the characteristics of the soul of Asia. While our enemies have been declaring that at the end of the present war they will destroy Germany beyond the possibility of its revival or that they will wipe Japan from the map of the world, the recent Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Nations resolved that they will carry on friendly relations with the enemies after the war, that they will abolish all racial discrimination, that they will lay natural resources open to the use of the world thus the real nature of Asia is demonstrated.

Un-Christian-like Enemy Acts

The warmongers of the Anglo-American nations declare that they are defending Christianity in waging the present war. But we can find nothing Christian-like in their past crimes, extending for centuries, and in their words and actions in the present conflict. They are ignorant of the fact that the Christian religion is a product of Asia and that although its outward existence became extinct in the land of its birth, its spirit still retains its vital force there.

We realize that human history will make an epochal transformation through the present war which is unprecedented in intensity and magnitude, and the validity of everything must be re-examined and set forth in the light of its ultimate source. Thus, a new and living world religion must be born at this juncture.

The common idea of Greater East Asia must be based on the Divinely Ordained Way of Japan. Crown Prince Shotoku wisely said that "Shinto is the root, Confucianism the branch and leaves, and Buddhism the flower and fruit." The Crown Prince made this statement in his firm conviction that Japan was the oldest nation on earth and the cradle of a glorious culture.

It was only too natural that Asiatic consciousness was stressed at the recent Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Nations and the idea of "Asia for the Asiatic." Given much prominence. But Greater East Asia will not enforce the principle of closed door or of a bloc existence; it is intended to contribute to world progress. Although we should not forget to revere the tradition of Asia our natural pride in our role in the history of the world, at the same time we should not become dogmatic in our local and racial life.

We are resolved to prosecute the present war in perfect collaboration with Germany and other allies in Europe to whose high civilization and great achievements we pay high respects. Moreover, we find many things in common with these allies especially in cosmopolitan outlook and war aims. We pledged ourselves in an agreement with the allied nations in the Tripartite Treaty of Alliance regarding post-war construction, and there are special passages concerning mutual cooperation in spiritual and material matters between Europe and Asia. We must decide our future policy regarding post-war problems in connection with the enemy countries, but the Joint Declaration presupposes that this country will be quite lenient even toward our foes. However, this is conditional. We shall show our magnanimity only after our enemies have absolutely repented their wrong-doings, thrown away their present erroneous ideas and ways of life and pledged to cooperate with us in the construction of a new world order. Greater East Asia which has been consecrated by the precious blood of our brave soldiers should never be allowed to be despoiled again.

Down With Tyranny in The Guise of Democracy

Nippon Times
Evening

Nippon's Unity Means the Victory of Asia

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Press Comments

Monday, February 7
MAINICHI—Core of War Policy
TOKYO SHIMBUN—Counter-Offensive Power

Core of War Policy

MAINICHI—It is obvious that, to win, must be the core of the war policy. There is no other formula for the prosecution of the war. Decision on all and any war policies must be made in accordance with the question as to whether or not they fit into this formula. Any policy becomes ideal when it perfectly agrees with the trend of the war situation.

The very source of the war prosecution is spiritual strength. This is especially true in Japan. However, the war policies as such must always be taken in accordance with the development of the trend in the war situation, always dispassionately and always realistically. There may arise the need for a policy which was right yesterday, to be quickly and radically changed in accordance with the development of the war situation of today. All wartime policies are determined by the war situation. The opportunity for changing them must never be lost.

When the actual war situation on hand, which is daily growing more fierce, is considered, then there is no room for even the slightest doubt with regard to the fact that our aerial fighting strength must be increased, and especially our oceanic air fighting strength must be increased rapidly. How this urgent problem may be solved quickly and fundamentally, is the greatest task put before the Japanese nation, including both the authorities and the people. But with the enormously great national strength of the Japanese Empire, this problem is by no means impossible of solution. The Government authorities are dispassionately and strictly devising measures for another phenomenal increase of our oceanic air fighting strength, and rapidly carry those measures into practical operation.

It needs no expatiation that the one hundred million people of Japan are firmly resolved to overcome whatever hardships under the appropriate guidance of the Government. No matter how fast the Government may wield the baton, when a policy to win the war is effectively indicated, the one hundred million people will surely give all their available strength in order to realize this policy to the uttermost limit.

Counter-Offensive Power

TOKYO SHIMBUN—Our American enemies who learned the true strength of Japan in the Pearl Harbor debacle, have been engrossed, in their burning revengefulness, to build up "war preparations sufficient to subjugate the most powerful in the world." Thus, half a year later, that is in summer of the year before last, when their program for war preparations had been to a certain extent completed, the enemy shifted from "the war preparations first principle" to "the principle of coordination of war strategy and war preparations," making an advance on to the Solomons area. At the same time the enemy further accelerated a grandiose-scale armament expansion scheme.

By these means the enemy obtained full confidence in the material supply and openly declared a full-fledged counter-offensive directed to Japan. And thus has the enemy conducted offensive landing operations in the Gilbert Islands and New Britain Island areas, and its present offensive operations conducted against the Marshall Islands that it has since staged by making a reckless onrush, seeking the shortest distance to hit at Japan.

What are the war preparations that impell the Americans to make such moves? According to their announcement, the warcraft they built during last year totaled 557. In the building of airplanes, the number they scored last year was 85,919. In the construction of their ships, the same announcement said, last year saw an 80 per cent increase as compared with the year before last.

How much of the foregoing may be true remains to be clarified, but since the first and the foremost "have nation" in the world is bending all its efforts for the building up of "the war preparations sufficient to cause the surrender of the most powerful in the world," we need not unjudiciously underestimate its strength.

The enemy with their positions in the northern regions, in the areas under the Chungking regime, in Southwest Asia, and in the southern zone, are closely watching for a chance to attack our homeland. However, there is no need for undue concern. Abundance of materials never means that the holder would be stronger. Great military preparations never promise sure victory. History since the ancient times tells

(Continued on Col. 2 Page 2)

84TH DIET FINISHES LEGISLATIVE LABORS; PEERS BEGIN RECESS

Ten Measures Are Passed At Morning's Session; Speed, Co-Effort Shown

Approving the ten budget bills for the fiscal year of 1944-45 at its plenary session held this morning, thus completing the important duty of speedily examining and passing the Government bills in full cooperation with the Government under the present urgent wartime situation, the House of Peers entered a state of recess which will last until March 24, when the 84th Imperial Diet will be closed.

At the plenary session of the House of Peers this morning, Viscount Takamasa Hachijo, Chairman of the Budget Committee, reported on the findings of the committee on the 10 budget bills. Dr. Aikitsu Tanakadate, Independent, interpellated and Dr. Hiroshi Shimomura, Kenkyukai, and Admiral Baron Kiyokazu Abo, Koseikai, spoke in full support of the Government bills for the next fiscal year's budgets. When the budget bills were put to vote, they were unanimously approved. Thus the entire budget bills for the next fiscal year have been passed by the Diet.

Petitions Approved

A report on the account settlement for the fiscal year of 1942-43 was submitted to the House of Peers. Then three petition bills were presented to the House, and were all approved.

Thus, with the completion of all its business in the present session, the House of Peers entered a state of recess which will last until March 24.

The House of Peers opened its budget committee meeting on Sunday at 10:00 a.m. Viscount Tomomitsu Uramatsu of the First Sub-Committee, Count Kiyoshi Yamamoto of the Second Sub-Committee, Baron Toyomaro Matsudaira of the Third Sub-Committee, Viscount Makoto Kawase of the Fourth Sub-Committee and Baron Rokuzo Furukawa of the Fifth Sub-Committee, submitted their reports on the findings of the respective sub-committees on the budget bills.

Then, Prince Tadashige Shimazu interpellated on the relief of ships' crews and the expansion of shipping activity, and Transportation and Communications Minister Yoshiaki Hatta replied.

Budget Is Discussed

The general discussion on Government budget bills was then started. The first to speak was Lieutenant-General Seiichiro Mitsui, Kenkyukai. After expressing appreciation for the efforts of the Government in compiling the wartime budgets for the next fiscal year, Lieutenant-General Mitsui requested the Government to give utmost care in executing the proposed financial policy, as there would be various difficulties, although the Government measures have been properly planned.

Vice-Admiral Seizo Sakonji also supported the Government budget bills, but expressed hope that the Government would give proper attention to the operation of the newly established Ministry, particularly in connection with the production of airplanes, and also that the Army and the Navy would maintain close cooperation with the Ministry.

Ending discussions on the budget bills, the Budget Committee of the House of Peers unanimously approved the 10 budget bills for the next fiscal year, and adjourned at 11:55 a.m. Sunday.

Envoys Handed Passports

Domei

LISBON, February 5.—The Argentine Government yesterday severed diplomatic relations with France, Hungary, Rumania and Bulgaria, and Foreign Minister Alfredo Gilbert notifying the diplomatic representatives of these four nations today of the reasons for the severance of relations, handed them their passports, according to Buenos Aires reports.

Uruguay Sentences Spies

Domei

LISBON, February 5.—The Uruguayan Government recently sentenced several international spies to imprisonment from five to 15 years for violating the sovereignty of Uruguay while one was ordered to be deported, according to a dispatch from Montevideo.

British Doubt Efficacy of Drive on Japan— Say Anti-Axis Has Hands Full for 2nd Front

Special

LISBON, February 6.—While attaching importance to the present American operations against the Marshalls, most London commentators on East Asia policy doubt the strategic efficacy of launching a major offensive against Japan in the Pacific at a time when the second front in Europe demands considerable anti-Axis resources, according to reports received here.

Lieutenant-Colonel Willoughby Clive Garsia, retired, aged 62, noted strategist who as a language officer was attached to the Japanese Army from 1908 to 1910, says that the Marshall landings form the beginning of the anti-Axis strategy against the Japanese Empire by taking a short cut through the Pacific.

However, Garsia continued, in the final analysis, land battles more than island hopping by naval forces can achieve victory against Japan.

On the basis of this assumption, Garsia says that in order to overthrow Japan, the anti-Axis must first secure an extensive base near Japan, preferably on the mainland of Asia. As the most convenient base, Garsia named Shanghai which, he said, is only 500 miles from Japan.

Garsia said that there were three routes to reach the China coast, first from India through the Burma Road then down the Yangtze River to Shanghai; second, from Australia via the East Indies to Mindanao in the Philippines, and third, the route through the Marshall Islands to Truk and Palau.

Garsia, however, outruled the first two routes as too risky at the present moment.

WALK-OUT IS STAGED BY FORD EMPLOYEES

3,000 Strike in New Jersey Plant Due to Hiring Non-Union Men

Domei

LISBON, February 6.—Without any previous notice, 3,000 workers of the Ford Motor Car Company plant at Edgewater, New Jersey, suddenly went on a strike yesterday, according to New York reports.

Two employees of the Ford plant were recently expelled from the Motor Manufacture Workers' Union, affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organizations, on the ground that they committed acts objectionable as Union members. The Ford Company, however, did not discharge them and permitted them to keep on working at the plant.

Since the employment of non-Union workers is a violation of the labor contract, the Union ordered the workers to commence a strike at the factory.

Weary of War

Special

STOCKHOLM, February 6.—After two years of waging war, the United States seems to have become tired of the war, and President Franklin Roosevelt's war policy is now facing a real crisis, internally and externally, according to political circles here.

These circles pointed out that the American production of war materials has already reached its peak while the mobilization of manpower has also reached its maximum. At the same time, they stressed the fact that while it may be admitted that production superiority may have something to do in deciding the war, it is impossible to attain victory because of the unexpectedly strong defensive power of both Japan and Germany.

"The fact that the enemy is suffering enormous losses in lives and ships in the Pacific, and inability to begin the invasion of Western Europe, despite the enemy's propaganda offensive, has completely undermined the anti-Axis public of their belief in 'easy victory,'" those circles stated.

"Above all, the reports by officers and soldiers who have returned from Attu, Guadalcanal and other bases in the Pacific frankly admit the great surprise given them by the bloodiest battle staged by the indomitable Japanese soldiers.

Farmers Against F.D.R.

"On the home front, Roosevelt's anti-inflation policy has come across a strong opposition from the farm bloc and the workers union, concerning problems of wages and price which has resulted in the decrease in production and frequent strikes. For instance, the coal miners' strike and the railway workers' walkout staged toward the last year-end were immediately followed by newly raised strikes by mechanical workers in Detroit and other industrial centers.

"Further indicating the decrease in war production, Chairman of the Maritime Commission, Rear Admiral Emory Land revealed that the 'production of merchant tonnage in Jan-

(Continued on Col. 7 Page 2)

Fascists Purge Officials

Domei

LISBON, February 6.—A purge has been carried out in the Ministry of Corporations of the Fascist Republican Government of Italy, according to a Rome report. It is said that a number of directors have been placed on the retired list and measures also taken against numerous high officials, who had temporarily left their posts.

ICKES GIVES DETAILS ON ARABIAN OIL PLAN

Pipe Line to Run From Persian Gulf to East Coast of Mediterranean

Special

LISBON, February 6.—Further details of America's plan to exploit the oil resources of Western Asia were revealed by U.S. Secretary of Interior Harold Ickes, in his capacity as president fo the U.S. Petroleum Reserve Corporation, according to a Washington dispatch.

According to Ickes, the agreement signed between the two American oil companies regarding the exploitation of Arabian oil reserves would permit the United States Government to build a pipe line system from the Persian Gulf to the eastern coast of the Mediterranean at the cost of $130,000,000. This pipe line will extend over 2,000 kilometers.

Ickes revealed that the object was the creation of a permanent petroleum reserve of 1,000,000,000 barrels for the United States army and navy.

The two companies entering into the oil agreement along with the United States Government are the Arabian-American Oil Company which belongs to the Standard Oil Company of California, the Texas Company and the Gulf Exploration Company, affiliated with the Gulf Oil Company.

He stated that the agreement required the sanction of only the Chief of State of Saudi Arabia in whose territory petroleum will be drilled. It was understood that the Petroleum Reserve Corporation established by the United States Government would take over the building and upkeep of the pipe lines, while the United States Government itself will watch over the plan of operation.

Ickes further disclosed that the oil companies took over the obligation to have other producers share in the pipe line.

This grand exploitation scheme, he explained, is being made in order to assure an adequate supply of oil for military and naval needs of the United States for the maintenance of collective security in the post-war period.

Wavell Opposes Scheme To Educate All Indians

Special

LISBON, February 6.—The greatest educational reform ever worked out for the people of India—compulsory and free education for India—is in danger of being shelved by Viceroy Marshal Archibald Wavell who places so little significance in the program of educating India, according to a New Delhi correspondent of the News Chronicle.

The Viceroy stated that the Sargent Plan, named after John Sargent, Education Commissioner for India, must wait until India will be able to pay for its execution, the reporter stated. The plan, as originally drafted, which would permit the education of about 52,000,000 children in primary, middle, technical and high schools with those with ability going on to universities would cost around £204,000,000 a year.

Education Minister Jogendra Singh, however has called for the immediate implementation of the plan, pointing out that it will cost only £7,500,000 for the first five years and £17,000,000 in the second five years—sums which are not beyond the means of India.

HSINKING OBSERVES BIRTH ANNIVERSARY OF MANCHOU RULER

Attainment of 38th Year By His Majesty Feted; Fuehrer Sends Greeting

Domei

HSINKING, February 6.—The ceremony felicitating the 38th birthday anniversary of His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo was solemnized this morning before the National Foundation Shrine within the compounds of the Imperial Palace in the August presence of His Imperial Majesty.

Many high officials of the Manchoukuo Government including Prime Minister Chang Ching-hui, State Ministers, General Tsang Shih-yi, President of the Privy Council, Rokuzo Takebe, Director-General of the General Affairs Board, and Lieutenant-General Koji Miyake, Chief of the Central Headquarters of the Concordia Association, attended the auspicious function. Also present were high Japanese military officers including the Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Forces.

Hitler Sends Greetings

Domei

BERLIN, February 6.—Chancellor Adolf Hitler dispatched a telegram of congratulation to His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo on His Imperial Majesty's birthday today, the Fuehrer's Headquarters announced today.

Negotiation by Moscow For Peace With Finland Firmly Denied by Tass

Special

LISBON, February 6.—The Soviet official news agency, Tass, flatly denied reports today that negotiations are in progress for a separate peace between the Soviet Union and Finland, according to the Moscow radio. The Soviet news agency was quoted as saying, "In the course of the past week, the foreign press has continued to assert that the Soviet Government was conducting negotiations for a separate peace with Finland and that the Soviet Government had allegedly presented Finland with an ultimatum. Tass is authorized to declare that these reports lack any foundation whatsoever."

Tirades Against Britain By Yank Ires Daily Mail

Domei

GENEVA, February 6.—"They Shall Not Sleep" runs the title of a new book by the foreign correspondent of the Chicago Daily News, Stowe. This book is being sharply criticized by the Daily Mail of London because it declared that London had exploited its colonies and had made many mistakes in India, Burma and the Far East.

"It is regrettable," writes the British paper, "that an American journalist gives so much way to his feelings—the same as happened already with Cecil Brown—that he thinks he can tell the British how to run the British colonial policy as well as British officers."

One could well imagine the howl of fury in the United States the paper emphasizes, if a British correspondent should dare to use a similar language blaming the United States for incredible mistakes at Pearl Harbor and for the bad administration of Puerto Rico. The paper pointed out that a tour of the 48 States of the United States would afford Stowe ample opportunity of passing sharp criticism.

50 Ships in Gibraltar

Domei

LISBON, February 6.—Fifty anti-Asia ships are now in the port of Gibraltar, according to Algeciras reports. Among those ships are included eight oil tankers, one battleship, one cruiser, six destroyers and seven transports.

Reich Arts Shown in Portugal

Domei

LISBON, February 6.—Opening ceremonies of a German Art Exhibit took place here today. The function was attended by several high officials of the Portuguese Government and the German Ambassador to Portugal, Baron von Heyningen-Huene. The articles shown at the exhibition are all famous German paintings and sculptures of the 19th and 20th centuries.

THROUGH THE CLOUDS of the South Pacific, a squadron of Imperial Navy Eagles zoom onward to launch another smashing attack on the enemy. (Passed by Navy Ministry)

REICH FLIERS BLAST ENEMY AT NETTUNO

Hit Troops Disembarking At Port—Foe's Advance Said Being Checked

Special

LISBON, February 6.—German bombers, yesterday night, effectively attacked enemy disembarkations in the port of Nettuno, the Fuehrer's Headquarters announced today. Large fires were observed by the German fliers before they flew away, the communique added.

An anti-Axis report from Algiers said that the British and American forces in attempting to enlarge the Anzio bridgehead, encountered stiff German resistance.

It was also revealed that the British have been fighting against German tank, plane and infantry counter-attacks for several days near Aprilla, and that the Americans have found that the Germans had heavily fortified the approaches to Cisterna, northeast of the beachhead.

Meanwhile, heavy fighting is in progress at the Dnieper bend in the southern sector of the Eastern Front, according to latest reports.

The German High Command, in a communique issued at noon today, said that in the Nikopol area German divisions are still engaged in heavy defensive fighting against the Soviets advancing toward the south.

In the area between Kirovograd and Byelaya Tserkov, German troops made further advances and shattered the Soviet fighting groops by smashing 45 tanks.

North of Nevel and in the area between Lake Ilmen and Leningrad, strong Soviet attacks supported by tanks were repelled on Saturday, the communique added.

Eleven enemy planes were destroyed over the occupied territory in Western Europe on Saturday, while in nuisance raids the enemy dropped bombs in the Rurh district and the Berlin area.

In conclusion, the announcement revealed that German aircraft yes-

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More Yugoslavs Join Tito

Domei

LISBON, February 5.—The refugee Yugoslavian regime in Cairo is rapidly deteriorating with the loss of the Soviet support since the Moscow Conference held last year and it is now reported that many army officers have left King Peter to collaborate with the Tito regime.

Furthermore, the "Free Yugoslavian Broadcasting Station" today broadcast the news that the Yugoslavian destroyer, Split, of 1,845 tons, lowered the King's flag and hoisted 'Tito's' flag with the entire crew pledging their allegiance to General Josep "Tito" Brozovich, Commander of the Partisan Army.

P.I. PRESIDENT FETES HIS ENVOY TO JAPAN

Filipino and Japanese Leaders Attend Party Honoring Jorge Vargas

Special

MANILA, February 6.—Jorge B. Vargas, newly appointed Filipino Ambassador to Japan, was feted at a dinner by President Jose P. Laurel, last evening, at the Malacanan attended by members of the Cabinet and other high Filipino Government officials as well as by Japanese Ambassador Shozo Murata and high-ranking officers of the Japanese Imperial Army.

Declaring that it is the first time in its history that the Philippines is sending a diplomatic mission abroad, President Laurel emphasized that this is proof of Philippine sovereignty, statehood and independence. He added, "Diplomatic representation is not only incidental with sovereignty but is an honor incident with that sovereignty."

Ambassador Vargas, in reply, stressed the importance of maintaining the utmost cordiality and harmony between Japan and the Philippines. He stated, "To Japan, our ally, I bring with me your message of friendship and cooperation in the establishment of a New World Order where all the nations may share in the bounties of nature and the common treasures of humanity without racial discrimination, without oppression or exploitation, in the spirit of liberty, equality and moral justice."

Portuguese, Spaniards Told to Maintain Peace

Domei

LISBON, February 5.—Insistence on the maintenance of peace in the Iberian Peninsula was voiced by the Director of the Publicity Bureau of the Portuguese Government, according to a Madrid dispatch.

The dispatch quotes the Portuguese spokesman as saying:

"In the 15th and 16th centuries, the Portuguese and Spanish peoples had the glory of being the 'makers of the map of the world.' At a time when all Europe is in the midst of a war, it is the supreme duty of the two peoples to protect peace in the Iberian Peninsula. For the fulfillment of this duty, the two nations are called upon to give full support to their respective highest leaders."

The Portuguese spokesman is at present staying in Madrid. In the meantime, the Portuguese Government has expressed satisfaction with Spain's declaration of neutrality yesterday.

Turkish Cabinet Meets

Domei

LISBON, February 6.—The Turkish Government held a Cabinet meeting yesterday under the chairmanship of Premier Sukru Saracoglu, but no details are yet known, according to Istanbul reports.

ARMY EAGLES BLAST FOES AT BUTHIDAUNG; DOWN 2 IN AIR DUEL

Ground Positions, Units Of Enemy Heavily Hit; Chiang Forces Smashed

Domei

RANGOON, February 6.—Imperial Japanese Army Air Units in the Burma area vigorously attacked British-Indian troops which recently were active in guerrilla warfare in the Indo-Burma border area, at Buthidaung on the morning of February 4 causing tremendous damage to the enemy.

Shortly after 11 a.m. on that day, Japanese Army Wild Eagles, taking advantage of the favorable weather advanced to the front line in the Buthidaung area. Encountering a formation of eight enemy planes consisting of Spitfires and P-38's which rose to intercept them the Japanese planes quickly shot down two of the foe aircraft in a furious duel while all the others fled in disorder.

In cooperation with our Land Units, the Army Wild Eagles immediately carried out intensive bombings of the enemy ground positions, antiaircraft battery positions, antiplane machinegun units, truck units and infantry units causing widescale confusion with the outbreak of large fires.

The Japanese planes returned to their base triumphantly without any losses.

Chungking Troops Smashed

Special

TSINGTAO, February 6.—Japanese Punitive Forces, at dawn on February 1, dealt a heavy blow on Chungking troops in the vicinity of Kwangchwang and Kiakiaochwang, situated about eight kilometers northwest of Kaomi in Shantung Province.

Following the battle, the Japanese Forces found 70 enemy dead abandoned on the battlefield and captured as war trophies, 35 rifles with 240 rounds of ammunition as well as other war equipment.

Meanwhile, another Japanese Unit on the same day routed enemy troops belonging to a Chungking force at Lanerkow situated 29 kilometers east of Yeh Hsien in the northwest sector of Shantung.

Hainan Enemy Mopped-Up

Special

HAIKOW, February 6.—Japanese Naval Garrisons on Hainan Island, in mopping-up operations against enemy remnants during January, accounted for 861 enemy dead found abandoned on the battlefields and captured 243 prisoners.

War trophies taken during the same period included 330 rifles with 5,254 rounds of ammunition, 76 revolvers with 1,708 rounds of ammunition and 358 hand-grenades.

Manchoukuo Setting Up Central Health Center

Domei

HSINKING, February 6.—As the initial undertaking of the Manchoukuoan Government under the policy of intensifying its policy for the enhancement of the people's health, the Government-operated Central Health Center and the Central Training Institute for Nurses will be established in Hsinking. The Government will adopt positive steps to foster the ideals of health among the people and to advise them in matters regarding food and living conditions.

The newly planned Central Health Center will be free of all hampering phases of past hospital establishments with emphasis placed on health guidance for the people. The Health Center will be opened in September.

The length of training at the Central Training Institute for Nurses will be two years. The nurses will endeavor to bring about a full understanding of the mission of the Health Center to the people in general. The institute is scheduled to open on April 1.

France to Draft Laborers

Domei

VICHY, February 6.—The French Government announced today that all young men born during the period of January 1 and May 31, 1924 will be conscripted for inclusion in the young men's labor service corps. According to the above order, all the young men conscripted are scheduled to assume their labor service jobs in various districts throughout France from February 15.

'TONARIGUMI' SET UP BY BERLIN JAPANESE

Mutual Aid, Experiences In Raid Utilized With Outstanding Success

Domei

BERLIN, February 5.—Japanese residents in Berlin, numbering about 300 in all, have formed neighborhood groups for the purpose of securing mutual livelihood in a foreign land and to assure a mental state conducive to maintenance of maximum health. The Japanese Association and the Japanese Embassy are serving as the pivot for the movement.

One third of the Japanese residents in Berlin, comprising of members of the Embassy and other government officials, newspapermen, company representatives, students and others, have lost their homes due to the recent blind bombings by the anti-Axis air forces. The establishment of neighborhood groups was initiated as one of the measures to combat any impairment to health due to detrimental effects of a mental attitude of insecurity caused by any want of daily necessities.

Therefore, bringing the spirit of mutual aid of the neighborhood associations in Japan into full play, the groups were formed in Berlin through the efforts of the Japanese Association. There are eight groups within the city of Berlin and 12 outside. At the same time, the press correspondents have their own special organization.

The system of organization of the neighborhood groups allows for speedy contacts with each individual member. In case of air raids, the members of each group will aid each other and take appropriate steps to help out any suffering member. The efficiency of the neighborhood groups has been well demonstrated at every air raid and has received recognition and praise from the German people. Many have been the instances of Japanese daring and courage in putting out incendiary bombs and so forth.

Also, in order that the valuable knowledge and experience gained by the long years of research and observation in the very midst of the titanic world war by the Japanese military as well as civilian experts in Berlin may be preserved, the Japanese Association is taking the initiative in canvassing for written contributions. The materials gathered will be published in Japan for the benefit of the general public. The project has roused considerable interest among the Japanese in Berlin and they are expending their utmost efforts for the consummation of the undertaking.

At the time when the war situation all over the world is assuming greater intensity and decisiveness, it is most incumbent that Germany and Japan grasp each other's hands more firmly and advance shoulder-to shoulder.

Therfore, the efforts of the Japanese in Berlin to introduce the true conditions in Germany and to deepen the understanding between the nationals of the two countries will most likely receive the full approbation of the Japanese as well as the German peoples.

Germany Denies Report On Political Step in Rome

Domei

BERLIN, February 6.—The report, issued by the so-called Free French News Agency, about an alleged demarche, undertaken by the German Ambassador to the Vatican Baron Ernst von Weizsaecker with the Pope in Rome, is described by political quarters in Berlin as an obvious enemy propaganda maneuver. "The agency in question declared that Ambassador Weizsaecker had informed Pope Pius XII that the Germans would deal with the question of Rome only from the military point of view.

In commenting on this report, the Wilhelmstrasse recalled that only a few days ago, Reuter had stated that Britain would deal with the question of Rome from the purely military point of view, an announcement which had called forth no little sensation.

Now the attempt is obviously being made to insinuate that the Germans harboring similar intentions. Such a demarche by the German Ambassador or any such German views are completely out of question, it is declared.

Controls Tibet Post Office

Domei

CANTON, February 6.—The Chungking Postal Bureau has taken over the Postal Office in Tibet, and appointed Peng Kei-si as its director, according to the Chungking Central News Agency.

This is the first measure taken by the Chungking regime toward Tibet since the recent arrival of representative from Tibet in Chungking. The future relation between Chungking and Tibet is now being watched with much interest.

Interesting People

Authoress Happy As Postal Clerk

Miss Masako Toyoda wrote her book "Tsuzurikata kyoshitsu" (Composition Class) in her early teens and the naive, delightful book became the rage of the country overnight. The simple, unaffected protrayal of her own humble life and that of her family—a life typical of thousands of below the middle class working families in Tokyo—made a direct appeal to the hearts of the countless readers, according to the Yomiuri-Hochi.

When Masako's first literary attempts were made public, the girl was working in a certain factory, accepting what life gave her with a cheerful, happy philosophy, although at times her keen observations probed into life with an insight of a maturer mind.

Her writings taught that all work was noble, and especially in the nation's wartime structure the sweat of one's efforts all contributed toward the winning of the ultimate victory. So Masako now makes her appearance at the window of a post office doing her bit in the service to the nation.

Last summer when her beloved teacher and benefactor, Ichiro Oki, died, Masako in her ardent desire to live up to the ideals of her "working literature" volunteered for the women's labor service corps. She had been living in Chiba with her mother for sometime up till then. However, the doctor's cautions were that Masako's health would not stand the strains of factory work. Reluctantly, Masako gave up her fervent wish, but she could not remain idle. She must do something.

So from February 4, Masako found her little niche of service at a post office. Eyes sparkling vivaciously, she said over the counter, "Of course, I intend to keep up my writing. However, I am sure my writings find their inspiration in my work." Even as she spoke, Masako's attention was busily occupied in receiving the deposits, money orders and other matters coming in through the post office window.

Foe Meets Difficulties In Administering Italy

Domei

GENEVA, February 6.—After a three-weeks trip through the fighting areas of the Mediterranean, the British military critic, Cyrill Falls, giving his impressions in the Illustrated London News, states that he has seen how difficult it is to solve the problem of administration in Italy.

"The need for help of the Italian population is a great handicap to the allied war conduct," he declares. "Theoretically, the Mediterranean is safe for the Allies. The enemy, however, is still on his guard. There are still U-boats attacking the allied convoys. Armed reconnoitering planes of the enemy must be driven off. The British soldiers are still lacking the necessary protection from the air. There is also no regular mail service to the fronts."

Domei

GENEVA, February 6.—Alexander Clifford, war reporter of the Daily Mail on the Italian front, writes that it would be silly to claim that the allied administration in southern Italy has been successful.

"The time has passed," Clifford stressed, "when the Allies were greeted with flowers and kisses. A great disappointment is prevailing among the Italians. There is no longer any doubt that the first allied achievements in the sphere of the so-called "European Liberation" has resulted in a bitter awakening of the liberated peoples."

French Workers for Reich

Domei

VICHY, February 6.—In an official statement concerning the necessity of engaging French workmen in Germany, it is said that fundamentally it is very plain for France needs work whereas Germany needs workers. Consequently, the necessity has arisen to send a certain number of French workmen to Germany for work.

Such a statement is necessary to counteract the enemy agitation which wanted to attach a detrimental character to the engagement of French workers in Germany. Indeed, it is very easy for many a Frenchman to leave his family, home and friends and go to Germany. However, it had to be considered that, if Germany did not offer such jobs to French workers the latter would have to go unemployed.

France alone would be unable to master its unemployment problem, and the French state would not be in the position to solve this problem effectively by paying the dole.

Press Comments

(Continued From Page 1)

often just the reverse of the foregoing cases. The difference of the national power of the two opposing sides on the occasion of the Mongol invasion and the difference of the military preparations of the two sides in both the Sino-Japanese War and the Russo-Japanese War were more conspicuous than the difference of the two sides in the present conflict, yet our forefathers achieved the great victory in these wars.

We are led to imagine that the coming out of the enemy on a large scale would be just a chance for us to annihilate the enemy. The nearer the enemy come forward, the farther they become separated from their bases, resulting in the weakening of their fighting power, as is admitted by Admiral King, Chief of the Naval Operations of America. Also the fighting morale and capacity of our forces on the front line are unshakable, and our matchless naval fleet which remains undamaged is being steadily strengthened and is waiting for a chance to strike the enemy.

2 RAID SIREN TESTS DUE ON FEBRUARY 8

Tomorrow (February 8), two air-raid siren tests, one at 8:00 a.m. and one at noon, will be held throughout the nation, it was announced by the Air Defense Headquarters. Procedure for both tests will be the same. First an alert will be sounded followed by the air-raid alarm and then the cancellation (same signal as the alert). The three soundings will be made at three-minute intervals. The citizens have been warned by the headquarters that any siren alarms sounded aside from these scheduled tests will be a real alarm and must be heeded as such. In the event of a real alert on that day, the practice tests will be cancelled.

Reich Fliers Blast Enemy At Nettuno

(Continued from Page 1)

terday night attacked objectives in southeast Britain.

Enemy Drives Repulsed

By Arrangement With the Asahi

BERLIN, February 5.—The Anglo-American forces which landed near Nettuno on January 22, had since then been occupied in the building of defense positions. On January 30, they launched a number of attacks directed toward Rome and the Albani hills.

On January 31 and February 1, they made attacks with large forces of infantry and tanks in an attempt to break through the German positions along the Ariria-Cisterna line but were repulsed by Reich counter-attacks. In the second attack they succeeded in driving a wedge into the German positions, but on the following day, meeting the concentrated German counter-attacks, they were forced back to their original positions.

It is observed by some neutral circles that Germany has won in the campaign of shifting troops. At the same time, the German defensive position has been strengthened while the anti-Axis forces are no longer in the favorable position they gained immediately after their landing.

The German High Command's communique of February 4, reporting that the Reich forces near the Nettuno bridgehead had encircled large enemy forces, and had repulsed enemy attempts at offensive for the protection of these forces, strengthens the impression that the German defensive position in this area is becoming stronger.

Britain Now Using Excursion Steamers As Convoy Escorts

Special

LISBON, February 6.—British excursion steamers are now being employed as escorts for convoys, it was reported for the first time from competent quarters, according to a London dispatch. These ships are all small vessels which, during peacetime, were used in coastal traffic. In view of the steadily increasing Axis submarine menace, they were used as life-saving ships for convoys for the first time in 1941.

REICH RAIDS ALARM ENEMY NEWSPAPERS

British Scribes Urge 'Hushing Up' to Hide Actual London Damage

Domei

LISBON, February 6.—Local British circles, in particular journalists, are greatly alarmed at the large-scale attacks of the Luftwaffe against London and southern England.

The uneasiness is all the greater since precise news are lacking from London with regard to these attacks and the only information they can obtained is from the German war bulletins. Local British circles are of the opinion that these air raids are to be hushed up which would mean a complete change in the tactics of the British news reporting. This change, moreover, would prove that the damage, caused in London, was by far worse than the British authorities wanted to admit.

These journalist circles greatly regret that London does not show the same frankness in reporting on these air raids as was the case in 1941 and as is shown by the German raids at present. It seems as if the British population at that time had been strong enough morally to bear the brutal reality—which was still the case in Germany—while announcements of the actual, facts might now cause a dangerous reaction among the British population, the majority of whom are very tired of this war.

London Heavily Bombed

Domei

BERLIN, February 6.—Explosive bombs of the heaviest caliber were dumped on Friday morning on London, military quarters stated. Strong waves of German formations crossed the Channel between 5 and 6 a.m. on Friday dropping thousands of explosive and incendiary bombs on the London area. This was the third strong attack against the British capital within a fortnight.

Aerial Defense Strong

Domei

GENEVA, February 6.—Commenting on the new German air defense measures, the special correspondent of the London Evening Standard writes that the recent experiences, brought home by the British airmen, proved that the German air defense methods are attesting to a versality and inventive genius which one would not have believed possible.

"Every time, American or British flyers were crossing the Channel or the North Sea, they were given hell. One has to admire the achievements of the German engineers and technicians," the correspondent stressed.

Meanwhile, the British weekly, Picture Post, writes that ever since the battle of Schweinfurth, the Germans had been making increased use of special weapons of defense so that the so-called Flying Fortresses were no longer safe without an adequate fighter escort. As no fighter planes were able to cover such long distances, the American pilots had to face the German air defense without the adequate protection," it declared.

Yanks Form 'Sauerkraut Killer League'; Must Kill 5 Germans to Become Member

Domei

BERLIN, February 6.—The attention of the foreign press correspondents in Berlin was directed by the Wilhelmstrasse to a report in the American periodical, Time, giving another contribution to the topic of the treatment of prisoners of war.

The Time in this article writes about the formation of certain specialized American units in Italy. One of these formations is called the "Sauerkraut Killer League." The members of this outfit are wearing a special badge if they succeeded in killing five Germans. Apparently it does not matter whether the victims have been killed in actual fighting or as prisoners of war. One soldier by the name of Donald Hunter, according to Time, bragged that he had already killed two German prisoners of war with his bayonet.

In this connection, the Wilhelmstrasse declared that this contribution to the question of the treatment of prisoners of war would not be forgotten by the Germans. "If ever an individual, guilty of such deeds, would fall in German hands then, of course, foreign press correspondents would have the occasion of witnessing a 'great play'" it said.

BOY-POWER FOR MAN-POWER seems to have become the usual thing in America today as the mounting acute shortage of labor over there threatens disaster for the enemy war efforts. Shown above are Los Angeles schoolboys, hired as maintenance "men" by the Southern Pacific Railroad, raising the tracks with the aid of rail jacks. (Illustration taken from a recent American magazine)

Yankees Doped With Cunning Propaganda To Forget War Woes, Commit Atrocities

In the harassing absence of a true war motive, the American government is flooding the fronts and the general public behind the guns with breezy slogans, movies and popular songs designed to arouse cold blooded barbarism among the American people and soldiers.

Witness the so-called savage "Yankee spirit" which does not hesitate to brutally slaughter innocent non-combatants, such as the wanton and atrocious sinking of the hospital ship Buenos Aires Maru. Let us study these slogans, pictures, and songs which instigate the Americans to commit atrocities and inhuman grossness, writes Special Army Correspondent Yamazaki, from an undisclosed base in the South Pacific, according to the Yomiuri-Hochi.

The slogan, "Remember Pearl Harbor" which swept the United States during the outset of the war, has given way to "Set the Rising Sun." At the front, the armed forces are shouting "Onward to Tokyo." At home, the slogan, "Buy Bonds and Kill the Japanese" has been popularized to make the lamenting Americans forget their enormous tax burdens. Another slogan is "Tear the Axis with Taxes."

In the field of motion pictures, exciting war films are being circulated at the front. One long-length war melodrama combined with a short propaganda picture was featured at the movie houses. Most of the films are centered on the war with Japan with star actors in the leading roles. The picture, "Flying Tigers," depicts the activities of American fliers stationed in China. A P-40 fighter, named the "Tiger," supposedly brings down one Japanese plane after another.

In the disgustingly sticky love film, "Until We Meet Again," a war correspondent who participates in the Philippine campaign, escapes from Bataan and falls in love with a nurse working at the Corregidor Fortress, and completely neglects his duties.

In the film "Trust In Us," a convoy on the way to San Francisco from Hawaii suddenly encounters a Japanese fleet. A terrific engagement ensues in which, of course, a number of Japanese vessels are sunk. This picture must be extremely heartening for the downhearted gullible American public.

Typical of a "quickee" film is "Midway" which in technicolor reveals the disastrous damage caused to the American defenses by the Japanese attacking force. The burning buildings and installations and the scenes of the fleeing American soldiers are clearly recorded and filmed, undoubtedly to fire the Americans' fighting spirit. Another undisguished propaganda film is "Preceeding the War" which attempts to picture the military training undergone in Japanese schools. This picture no doubt was designed to create the impression that Japan had been preparing for the war and, that Japan had instigated the War of Greater East Asia.

"Why Are We Fighting" clearly unmasks the Government's concern to create a war motive. The outline of the picture attempts to reveal the gradual expansion of Germany in Europe and Japan in Asia. The scene shifts to America where it depicts the transforming of peacetime industries to a wartime basis and ends with a large-scale attack against the foe in which the Australian forces participate.

The song "Remember Pearl Harbor" was planned to sweep America, with popular movie stars patriotically waving the banner and singing the song, but it appears to have fizzled out.

Walk-Out Is Staged By Ford Employees

(Continued From Page 1)

uary has been reduced to 124 ships as compared with 208 in December."

Public Antipathy Grows

"In view of these facts, it seems that, today, America is faced with quite an unexpected resistance from the irritated and war-weary public. This opposition will form one of the most serious crisis for the Roosevelt Administration at this coming election.

"To meet this crisis and put new fighting spirit into the people, Roosevelt has concocted some new measures. First, President Roosevelt has begun a propaganda move to make the public conscious of the difficulties of the war in Europe and in the Pacific.

Joseph C. Grew, former U.S. Ambassador to Japan, who is now one of Hull's brain-trusters, and others are repeatedly stressing the fact that the 'war against Japan is so difficult that America should determine on a hundred years' war.' On tht other hand the War Department stressed the difficulties in the European War, declaring that the American bombings against Germany cannot be effective.

"Further, recent speeches by authoritative persons also warn against the thought of easy victory and even the war communiques nowadays are taking on a reserved tone," these circles concluded.

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Coal Company Organized

Special

KALGAN, February 6.—The Tachingshan Coal Mining Company in Mengchiang has been organized and the capital increased from 5,000,000 yuan to 20,000,000 yuan. One-half of this amount has been contributed by the Mengchiang Government and 5,000,000 yuan each by the North China Development Company and the Sumitomo Concern. Tachingshan coal is especially demanded as fuel for the iron industry.

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